"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Threatening; variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,453. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅜c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Third Committee of the Peace Conference met yesterday for further consideration of the arbitration tribunal plan. The delegates from Roumania, Greece, and Servia objected to the five articles referring to international courts of inquiry, but the first reading of all the articles was passed. Later a compromise was effected with regard to the clauses objected to, and the proposals passed their second reading. The arbitration scheme will probably be finally passed to-day. A severe earthquake shock was felt in Rome and for some miles around that city yesterday morning. It was followed by several less severe shocks. The damage in Rome itself was slight, but in villages near by much property was destroyed. No fatalities are at present reported. An eruption of Mount Etna occurred yesterday morning. The cup challenger Shamrock won her second race with the Prince of Wales's cutter, Britannia, easily yesterday. The course was that for Tuesday's race reversed, but was only partially covered by the two yachts, as they were becalmed for some time, and the Prince of Wales, who was on the Britannia, had to start for London. The Shamrock struck a mudbank just after the race was declared finished, but was towed off in ten minutes, and was apparently not injured at all. She was 2 seconds faster in stays that the Britannia. Opinion of the English newspapers as to the cup challenger's merits is still divided. The Daily Graphic does not consider she comes up to expectations. Emperor William of Germany spent an hour with Howard Gould on the latter's yacht Niagara yesterday. The Hohenzollern afterward flew the Stars and Stripes as she passed the Niagara in leaving Molde, Norway. There is an enormous demand for seats to view the contest on Saturday between athletes representing Oxford and Cambridge and teams from Harvard and Yale. All of the Americans are in good form and confident of success. Further provisions of the franchise bill were passed by the Volksraad yesterday. The bill will go into force immediately.—Pages 4 and 7.

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Senator T. C. Platt yesterday gave out a long and detailed defense of President McKinley's management of the Philippine campaign. It is understood to be an authorized presentation of the Administration's case.

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A grain elevator belonging to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company was destroyed by fire last night. Two warehouses were gutted.

In the Larchmont Yacht Club's races, sailed in a fluky northwest breeze yesterday, a number of the boats were disabled and several of them damaged.

George J. Gould's Lakewood polo team won the Southampton Cups yesterday, defeating the Rockaway second team on the field of the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.

At the races at Brighton Beach yesterday several accidents happened in the first event. Orthos ran away and broke his leg, and Jockey McCue was thrown by Lamity and was cut and bruised.

The New Yorks defeated the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday in a well-contested game by a score of 9 to 6. The Brooklyn team won from Washington at Washington Park by the score of 4 to 1.

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The widow of Gen. Pickett has protested against the proposed reproduction of his Gettysburg charge at the Georgia State Fair.

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The meeting of the Democratic National Committee opens in Chicago to-day. The presence of Altgeld may cause some trouble, but he has said that rather than incur the ill-will of the members he would give up his proxy. The local factional fights in New York and Chicago will receive no consideration.

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The Board of Public Improvements gave a hearing yesterday on the proposition to widen Tremont Avenue.

The executors of the will of Augustin Daly have decided to dispose of the Daly Theatre and all the rights connected with it.

Claims against the city under the Ahearn law continue to be filed, notwithstanding Justice Maddox's decision that the law is unconstitutional.

The Misses Helen and Elizabeth Clendenin were yesterday released from the Swinburne Island Hospital, where the former has been confined since July 6 suffering from yellow fever.

Jacob W. Mack, a taxpayer, secured in the Supreme Court yesterday a preliminary injunction restraining the Board of Education from removing A. Emerson Palmer, the secretary to the board.

The Fall River Line steamer Puritan and the steamer Richard Peck of the New Haven Steamboat Company were in collision in the Sound yesterday morning. Neither was seriously damaged.

A four-foot water main burst at Woodlawn yesterday morning and washed out the four tracks of the New York Central, which are also used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, at that point. Traffic was delayed for a number of hours, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the damage had been repaired.

The report of Austen G. Fox, Wallace MacFarlane, and Benjamin J. Shove, special counsel to examine the testimony in the canal improvement fraud charges, have reported that the testimony is not sufficiently strong to sustain a criminal prosecution of either ex-Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, ex-State Engineer Adams, or any State officer or employe.

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IN THE FERTILIZER TRUST.

M. E. Wheeler & Co.'s Business Sold at Rutland, Vt.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 19.—The sale of the Commercial Fertilizer business of M. E. Wheeler & Co. of this city to the American Agricultural Chemical Company was closed to-day. The American Company, which was organized under the laws of Connecticut, is located in New York. The transfer is to be made Sept. 1. John F. Gibbons of New York, who has been a Summer visitor in Rutland, is the President.

The company has made a union of practically all the manufacturers and sellers of commercial fertilizers north of Baltimore and east of Chicago in this country, thirty-six in number. The business of M. E. Wheeler & Co. comprises three branches—M. E. Wheeler & Co. and the Great Eastern Fertilizer Company of Rutland, and the Packers' Union Fertilizer Company of New York City. The firm has an office at Columbus, Ohio.

The Wheeler business has been buying fertilizers of the manufacturers and selling to consumers. The sale covers simply the good will, for which a large sum was paid, and the office furniture and the like, and the teams used by traveling men. The Wheeler Company's sales for the past year were over 40,000 tons. Mr. Wheeler is to continue in the business as manager for a salary, giving half his time to the enterprise.

CHASTISED HIS SON HIRAM.

Father, 106 Years Old, Beat His Wayward Offspring, 70 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—Monroe Hedges, aged 106, chastised his son, Hiram Hedges, aged seventy, because he came home drunk and abused his wife, and today Police Judge Cox fined Hiram for his condition, but took no judicial cognizance of the father's parental prerogative.

The centenarian was sitting in his chair when Hiram became abusive. The old man took his cane, struck the son across the face, and knocked him down. "Hiram's got some of the old man's spirit," said Monroe to-night, "and I had to dress him down."

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.20 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.*—Adv.

ALGER RESIGNS FROM THE CABINET

Retires, Under Fire, from Secretary of War's Office.

SUCCUMBS TO CRITICISM

Gives No Reason for His Sudden Decision to Get Out.

SUCCESSOR NOT NAMED

Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gov. Roosevelt, and Others Talked Of for the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary of War Alger has retired under fire.

Having shut his ears for more than a year to the storm of public criticism that has been directed against him from the beginning of the war with Spain, refusing to accept either hints or open advice to surrender a position held by him with dissatisfaction on the part of the people and annoyance to the Administration, he has at last, apparently with a sudden change of mind, asked to be relieved from furtner occupation of his office.

He offered his resignation to the President during an early morning call at the White House. At the moment he declared his determination to serve no longer. He expressed the hope that his services might cease at once. Before the conversation between the Secretary and the President closed it was understood that while the resignation was to be accepted at the pleasure of the President, a successor to Mr. Alger would be named before the close of the month.

The information sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES that Secretary Alger had gone to Long Branch to talk with Vice President Hobart about his resignation was correct. It is learned that it was not the first time that Vice President Hobart and Mr. Alger had talked about the withdrawal of Alger from the Cabinet. When the President and his party were at Thomasville, Ga., last Spring, and Alger was in the South, he had a conversation with Mr. Hobart on the way back concerning the ceaseless criticism from which he was suffering.

Alger was then determined to "face it out," and insisted that he would be able to disprove the assertions which held him responsible for the many shortcomings charged against his management of the army. Mr. Hobart, it is related, declared to the Secretary that he would not remain for a day in office if so much censure was lodged against him, and that he would, by resigning, prove that it was the fault of the system and not the man that put the army in such a light.

The inference drawn by those persons at the War Department who to-day sought to discover the facts, was that since the story of his alliance with Pingree became public he had become convinced, helped by the feeling of embarrassment shown by the Administration, that he had staid too long, and that he must revise his determination of a few months ago. So he concluded to go again to Mr. Hobart and hear from him his opinion at this time about the propriety and desirability of his withdrawal from office.

From the promptness with which Alger acted, it is assumed that Mr. Hobart repeated, with some additional reasons to those given on the way home from Thomasville, his advice that Secretary Alger, for his personal comfort and for the good of his party, offer his resignation to the President. He had no doubt of the acceptance of it.

Alger could scarcely wait from last night until this morning to make his last official call at the White House.

The news of his action did not get out quickly. It was stated immediately after his departure for the War Department that he had talked about official matters relating to the campaign in the Philippines. That account was good until about the lunch hour, when it began to be whispered about the War Department that Alger had resigned.

He was in his office later on, but did not appear to be interested in the current business. When he was asked an hour after the resignation had become generally known if the report was true he promptly denied it, and at 5 o'clock admitted it, and declared that he would not give the reasons for his resignation, nor write a statement to convey the reason at length.

AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

If the Secretary had been able to hear the discussion about the department immediately after his resignation became generally known he would have learned that the interest in the War Department was no longer attached to him but was in learning the name of his successor. It has been assumed here for weeks that his successor would have to be named soon. The President, it is believed, has considered the necessity of having a candidate ready for appointment.

Reviving an old report, the name of Ambassador Porter was brought up first, and it has been positively asserted that the President has addressed Gen. Horace Porter with the view of preparing him to accept the office.

One of the reports from the White House to-night is that the President is desirous of having a good lawyer as his Secretary of War. The talk is that he considers that with so experienced an officer as Gen. Corbin as his military adviser he would be helped to a greater extent by a civilian Secretary conversant with law than by a military officer alone.

One report has connected the name of Gen. F. V. Greene with the War Department, and for the reason of his experience as a business man and a commander of forces in the Philippines he would be especially useful as an adviser about the campaign in the Philippines. This suggestion does not arouse great interest in the minds of those men who are satisfied with their status in the department and with the share they enjoy of power there.

The recommendation has been heard by some officers that if the President desires the services and advice of a lawyer as well as a good military man, he will choose Gen. J. H. Wilson, now in command at Matanzas. To that suggestion is generally returned the reply that the President must select a New York man, as that State has no member of the Cabinet, and not a man from Delaware.

Gen. Anson G. McCook has sometimes been suggested as likely to be an acceptable Secretary of War, but it cannot be ascertained that he has ever had anything more than a chance of getting the office.

TALK OF ROOSEVELT.

Gov. Roosevelt is sometimes mentioned, but the impression here is that he could not be prevailed upon to give up his present honorable and important position to take a Cabinet office for a short time. Still, there are persons here who recall his recent visit as significant of something more than a desire on the part of the President to consult him about appointments.

The transfer of Attorney General Griggs from the Department of Justice to the War Department has been suggested by those who are figuring on Secretary Alger's successor to-night.

In this same connection the name of Elihu Root, the well-known New York lawyer, is mentioned.

Secretary Alger's plans for the future have already been defined. Mr. Meiklejohn, the Assistant Secretary of War, is at present supposed to be in Wisconsin, whither he went two weeks ago to make a personal inspection of the Fox River improvements, a scheme which has given the Engineering Bureau endless trouble, and which now requires some positive recommendation at the hands of the Secretary to Congress at the next session. He has been notified of what has happened and is expected to return to Washington to assume charge of the War Department until such time as the President shall name a permanent Secretary.

Probably that will be by the end of the present month and by Aug. 1 Secretary Alger will be at liberty to lay down his task. He is much wearied by the weight of responsibility he has borne for nearly two years and a half; he has aged many years, in the opinion of his personal friends, and is in need of rest. He proposes to depart for the Northwest, and spend some time in the lumber camps belonging to him, and then to pay visits to his children. This will occupy his time until well along into next Fall. About political matters, the Secretary does not speak now, but it may be fairly surmised that he then will be ready, in view of his already announced decision, to take such part in the Michigan Senatorial contest as conditions at the time will warrant.

Notwithstanding Gen. Alger's declaration that he will not make a statement, it is said by those who have talked with him to-day that his temper is none of the best, that he is smarting from the sense of being permitted to be the victim of a system that he was unable to run or reform, and that when he is fully released from the constraints that now hold him he will unload a confession that will be in the nature of an accusation

A BUZZ OF COMMENT.

The news of the resignation caused a buzz of comment this evening in all public places, but at the White House there was no evidence throughout the evening that any unusual event had occurred. The President went for a drive with his niece, Miss Duncan, late in the afternoon, handling the reins himself. There were no callers of importance during the early part of the evening, but about 9 o'clock Secretary Hay, accompanied by Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who is just back from an inspection of the Alaska boundary seat of difficulty, came over for a talk on this subject.

Secretary Hitchcock and Controller Dawes called socially for a few minutes. There was no evidence of a Cabinet conference and no suggestion of anything in that line. There was nothing to give out for publication, it was said. An evening round of the Cabinet officers still in town showed the same unwillingness to talk of the resignation. Some of them said that they had felt that the resignation was likely to come at any time, but they were so surprised at the published announcement that it was actually in hand that they were at first inclined to regard it as premature.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin was seen during the evening, and while not wishing to discuss any of the facts connected with the resignation expressed his personal regret at the turn of affairs. He said:

"I feel great sympathy and great respect for the Secretary. History will show that if he has erred it has been on the side of the soldier, on the side of those who were fighting the battles. No man in that position has ever had more at heart the interests of the soldiers, their comfort, and their welfare. Time and again he has said to us that everything must yield before the requirements of the men in the field, and if the funds were lacking he would pay for it himself. He will leave the department with the respect and esteem of every one in it."

Secretary Alger's departure from the Cabinet will leave in it only three of those members who entered it the beginning of the Administration, namely, Messrs. Gage, Long, and Wilson. The number of changes that have occurred in the two and a half years of its life has been very unusual.

Six Cabinet officers in all have resigned their portfolios, either to retire to private life or to accept other positions of honor and trust at the hands of the President. These include Secretaries of State Sherman, who went out because of ill-health and advanced age, and Day, who accepted a United States Judgeship; Attorney General McKenna, who accepted a position on the Supreme Court bench of the United States; Postmaster Gary, who retired because of ill-health, and Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department, who returned to New York and resumed active connection with business affairs.

GEN. GREENE MAY BE CHOSEN.

New York Republicans Believe the Post of War Secretary Will Be Offered to Him.

There is a strong belief among New York Republicans usually well-informed that Gen. Francis V. Greene may be made Secretary of War in place of Gen. Alger. It is assumed that the new Secretary will be a New York man.

When Cornelius N. Bliss retired from the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri succeeded him. That left New York without a representative in the White House council, and Republicans here look on it as certain that the President will recognize the Empire State in the selection of his new War Minister.

In that event, Gen. Greene's appointment would be looked upon as a particularly happy one because of his peculiar fitness for the work in hand. He is not only an experienced and successful business man, it is pointed out, but he is a trained soldier and has had experience in commanding both volunteer and regular troops. Moreover, he has exercised this command in the Philippines, it is urged, and is therefore thoroughly familiar with the conditions there, which knowledge would be immensely valuable in the Secretary of War, who must have much to do with the settlement of the Philippine problem.

Gen. Greene is the consulting engineer of the Barber Asphalt Company. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment. Later he was made a Brigadier General and sent to Manila with Gen. Merritt. Afterward he was promoted to be a Major General. When Gov. Roosevelt took office he tried to get Gen. Greene to accept the State Superintendency of Public Works, but the General declined on the ground that he could not afford it. The salary of a Cabinet officer is only $2,000 a year more than that of the Superintendent of Public Works, but it is thought that the added honor and dignity of the place may induce Gen. Greene to accept it in spite of the financial sacrifice it would involve.

VIEWS OF SENATOR DEPEW.

Doubts Whether Gov. Roosevelt Would Accept the War Portfolio.

When the news of Secretary Alger's retirement reached the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance are staying, there was much speculation as to who would succeed him.

Senator Platt declined to discuss the reasons which led to Mr. Alger's resignation, but admitted that he hoped the place would be given to New York. When asked if he had any particular man in view for the vacancy, Senator Platt shook his head negatively.

Senator Depew, however, who was a guest of Senator Platt, talked freely.

"The man who succeeds Gen. Alger has an excellent opportunity to display his ability," Mr. Depew said. "The time is very propitious, for the conditions are such that a man who would successfully fill the place would achieve distinction. It is true that the next Secretary of War will have only a year to serve, but if in that time he could put down the Filipino rebellion he would get all the credit for it, in spite of all that has been done. Such a task, I know, would be to the liking of a man like Gov. Roosevelt, but I am not sure that Col. Roosevelt

Continued on Page 2.

MR. PLATT DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

He Lauds His Management of the Philippine Campaign.

ANSWERS PRESS ROUND ROBIN

Shows How Mr. McKinley Has Met the Difficulties of the Situation.

Senator's Statement Understood to be an Authorized Presentation of the Administration's Case.

A statement containing an elaborate and detailed defense of President McKinley's management of the Philippine campaign was given out by Senator Thomas C. Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night. This statement, it is understood, is an authorized presentation of the Administration's case. It is supposed to have been provoked by the "round robin" of the newspaper correspondents, and it is accepted by those on the inside as the President's answer to that document.

The statement is as follows:

"I purpose herein to answer certain criticisms which are being directed at the conduct of the war in the Philippines. I do not refer to the criticisms of those who in the name of liberty and philanthropy are advocating a policy of National cowardice and dishonor. Their ugly motives obtrude from everything they say. To make an end of the rebellion, to bring about a condition of order and peace in the Philippines, is not their object. On the contrary, nothing is clearer than the fact that they want their country's arms to be defeated. Every little difficulty, every slight disaster, is to them a source of immoderate satisfaction, and the character of the work they are doing appears in Aguinaldo's latest proclamation, where he tells the Filipinos that 'some States of the American Union have already risen in our favor.' To argue with these people would be like coddling a copperhead.

"But there are other critics, who, entirely convinced of our duty and responsibility in the Philippines, are apprehensive lest the Government has not appreciated the size of its undertaking. They forget the history of the matter. They forget the limitations of authority from Congress and of good faith to Spain, by which the Government has been embarrassed. They are inquiring why Gen. Otis has not had a larger army at his back. They want to know why there was not a sufficient force present in the Island of Luzon to crush the rebellion upon its first appearance. And, stirred by sensational newspaper stories and by the recent 'round robin' of the offended correspondents, they are asking whether the situation is even as good as has been reported, whether the Government has not allowed itself to be misled, and whether the military forces now being enlisted will surely be great enough for the task on hand. These are the inquiries to which I purpose to submit an answer.

"It should be borne in mind, in the first place, that the Government's means of information concerning what has occurred in the Philippines is not confined to Gen. Otis. The Navy Department has its agents there. The President is directly represented by Mr. Denby, who was for fourteen years our Minister to China, and by Prof. Worcester, who resided in the Philippines for four or five years, who speaks the Tagalog languages, and who knows the native character and habits. The Philippine campaign is receiving the President's constant personal attention. He is in direct cable communication with Manila and receives daily reports from all sources.

CANNOT BE MISLED.

"The possibility of his being misled about the facts in the case is scarcely worth considering. The precise fact as he obtains it, not only from Gen. Otis, but from each of a dozen or more of his official informants, is that for a distance of fifty miles north of Manila, and of twenty miles south of Manila, and eastward into Laguna Province, our armies hold the territory; that the insurgents are scattered beyond our lines in bands of from 50 to 500, their only considerable force consisting of about 4,000 men, who are encamped in Northern Pampanga. The southern army of the insurgents, possibly 2,000 strong, is badly demoralized by recent defeats. The President's advisers report to him that in a number of cities within the American lines local governments have been formed, which are discharging their functions competently and to the satisfaction of the people; that the mass of the people desire peace and American protection, that they no longer flee on the approach of our troops, but heartily welcome them; that the population within the American lines is dense and grows larger all the while, and that land cultivation is going on extensively.

"The President is advised, and on this point his information comes unanimously from all the able men whose official obligation is to keep the Government accurately informed, that the only hope of the insurgents lies in the efforts they are making to convince the people that a change of Government is about to occur in the United States favorable to the insurgent cause; that there is a general opposition among the American people to the prosecution of the war, and a fixed purpose on the part of the political party about to come into power to withdraw the American army and to recognize the government of Aguinaldo. This idea is being assiduously cultivated by the insurgent leaders, and it so far serves their purpose as to enable them to maintain their forces in fairly strong array.

"There can be no question of the substantial truth and accuracy of this information. It comes from too many different sources, and from sources too high and honorable in character to admit of doubt, and not even the testimony of newspaper correspondents, who resent the interference of Gen. Otis's unimaginative blue pencil with their sensational stories, can stand against the sober official reports of the President's civil and military advisers.

"Nor is it an especially optimistic view of the situation. It shows, indeed, that a great work has yet to be done, and it leads back to the question why more has not been already accomplished, and to the question whether the preparations now going forward will positively insure the creation of a force sufficiently powerful for the work that remains.

HANDICAPPED AT THE OUTSET.

"It is perfectly easy to explain why the Government did not have a great army at Manila when the Filipinos made their first attack. It did not because it could not. It was restrained by two circumstances—good faith with Spain and the laws of Congress under which the army had been created. It must be remembered that the American people were not thinking of the Philippines when they went to war with Spain. They were concerned wholly with the affairs of Cuba. The period of actual war, moreover, was short. Its three great events—the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, the campaign on land and sea at Santiago, and the occupation of Puerto Rico—came swiftly one after another, and the French Ambassador had appeared at the White House with a proposal to end the war almost before the American Army had been equipped to take the field.

"Now, at that time, in July, 1898, we had sent to the Philippines nearly 20,000 men. Commodore Dewey had advised the Government that 5,000 would be sufficient. It was Gen. Miles's opinion that 12,000 were surely enough, but the President, acting upon his own wise judgment, had dispatched 20,000. The only work then expected of them was to fight and defeat the Spaniards at Manila, and at the time when the President dictated the language of the peace protocol the American Army stood confronting the Spanish intrenchments.

"It became immediately necessary for our Government to define its Philippine policy, but the President was not to be forced into inconsiderate action. As to Cuba and Puerto Rico, he had made up his mind, and the French Ambassador was informed that a treaty of peace could be negotiated on the basis of the surrender of Cuba to us and to the Cuban people, and upon the cession of Puerto Rico and Guam, and, as for the Philippines, the President said that we would take and hold the bay, harbor, and City of Manila 'pending the conclusion of the treaty,' and that the treaty should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.'

"In agreeing to this arrangement as the basis of a peace conference Spain made it her duty to withdraw her forces from the City of Manila and give room for ours. But the cable from Hongkong was not then in working order, and before the terms of the protocol could be communicated by Spain to her forces and by us to ours a battle had occurred, and at great expense of blood and treasure we obtained by force what the protocol had peacefully conceded.

"This did not alter the terms upon which the Peace Commissioners were instructed to prepare a treaty, but it put a new face on the situation both here and at Manila. It had an immediate and very obvious effect upon the attitude of the American people toward the future of the islands. It materially affected, moreover, the position of the insurgent Tagalos. It emphasized and increased our moral responsibility for the preservation of order. If under the terms of the peace protocol the Spaniards had quietly marched out of Manila and we had quietly marched in, the two forces each in its full strength peacefully awaiting the conclusion of the negotiations at Paris, we might perhaps have withdrawn from the Philippine Islands with dignity and without the impairment of international obligations. But, having beaten the Spaniards, having scattered their army, having destroyed their authority over the Philippine people, and having forcibly placed ourselves in their stead as a government, the status quo became impossible of restoration, and from that moment the withdrawal of the American Army and Navy would have meant the abandonment of the islands to utter anarchy, misery, and misrule.

PRESIDENT'S COURSE JUSTIFIED.

"This view compelled the course that was taken by our Commissioners at Paris, and it loudly justified the President in having assembled so considerable a force at Manila. His power to add to the force was now gone. The question of the future of the Philippines—whether they should belong to Spain or to the United States—had passed into the hands of the Peace Commission. And, of course, neither country was at liberty to change the conditions until the Peace Commission had acted and its action had been approved. Further expeditions of men to the Philippines would have been a plain violation of the terms of the protocol. But, if that wholly sufficient reason had been wanting, there was another, and this other involved the most trying and troublesome condition with which the Government has had to contend.

"The men then under arms and available for use, whether in the Philippines or in the West Indies, had all been enlisted for the period of the war. By the terms of their enlistment they were free of every obligation to the Government upon its proclamation of peace. The President knew, better than any one else, that peace was assured, and that all his soldiers, not only those who stood ready to go to the Philippines, but the 20,000 then there as well, were by law to be mustered out of the service on the instant when he made official announcement that the Spanish war was over.

"On April 20, 1898, the joint resolution was passed recognizing the independence of Cuba. It directed the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to accomplish the expulsion of Spain from Cuban soil. At that time the American army consisted of 27,000 regulars. Two days later the volunteer act was passed, and four days after that the law was passed enabling the President to increase the regular army. But both these measures were distinctly declared to be war measures. Both required that the enlistments secured under them should terminate with the return of peace.

"In these provisions the acts were peremptory and specific. No discretion whatever was permitted to the Government. Under the terms of the Regular Army bill, 38,000 regulars were added to the 27,000 who composed the army in times of peace. With these and with the volunteers, the Government had a much larger force than turned out to be necessary for the purposes of the war with Spain; but after the peace protocol had been signed, not a man of them could be used in the Philippines more than the force then there.

"And who could then foresee that this force was not sufficient? A conflict with the Filipinos was not then anticipated. Their army, it is true, had been assembled on the outskirts of Manila. But with respect to the Americans, it was generally supposed to be a friendly rather than a hostile army. Its leaders had been sent with the assurances of their friendship and confidence. They had proclaimed a republic, to be sure, and had asserted a government; but there was nothing in the attitude they then assumed which could justify the belief that their guns were going to be aimed at the flag which had set them free.

"Even had the President been at liberty under the terms of the peace protocol to increase the Philippine army, and even had the men, available for service there, been ready for transportation, no wise counselor would have advised sending them. Indeed, the very thing that brought on the conflict with Aguinaldo was the dispatch of a small force intended to take the places of those whose terms of enlistment had expired, and who had already been brought home.

"From the hour when Congress assembled in December the President endeavored to draw its attention to the situation in which the Government would be left upon the proclamation of peace. In one message he delivered to the Senate the peace treaty. In another he warned Congress that as soon as the treaty was ratified and the ratifications exchanged, he would be compelled to muster out the troops at Manila. An army bill, drawn in conformity with the Government's views, was already prepared, and was urgently pressed upon Congress.

OPPOSITION OF DEMOCRATS.

"The country will remember the bitter opposition it encountered from the Democratic Party. Democratic members who did not dare to assume the responsibility of defeating the peace treaty, who would not even consent to take the responsibility of opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, arrayed themselves with the rest of their party against the Army bill. The Democratic leaders in both House and Senate had the bewildering hardihood to declare that the increased forces asked for were going to be employed, not in Manila, but here in our own country. They were not needed in Manila, these leaders said, and they actually argued that the Administration was using the unlikely menace of a war in the Philippines as a means of extorting from Congress an enormous regular army for the suppression of liberty at home!

"It may surprise intelligent persons to know that this sort of talk could be indulged in upon the floor of Congress, but there were weeks and weeks of it, and meanwhile the insurgents were gathering an army of 30,000 men, were growing more and more belligerent in their attitude, and every day brought nearer the time when peace with Spain would be proclaimed and the Government be left without a legal claim to the service of any single soldier at Manila.

"It was the 2d of March before Congress passed the Army bill, and the war in the Philippines had been going on for four weeks. When the country considers this fact, and realizes that the 20,000 American troops then at Manila had been assembled there, not at all in anticipation of a campaign against the Filipinos, but wholly and solely for the purpose of defeating the Spaniards, and that the President had been told by no less an authority than Admiral Dewey that for that purpose 5,000 men would be sufficient, surely his foresight and good judgment will be everywhere approved. Battle after battle was fought, and every battle won. And, now, when at last the authority he sought from Congress was conferred, not in the form he sought it, but in the fashion of a compromise, here was the unexampled task that was set before him:

"He had at once to reduce an army of 65,000 regulars to an army of 27,000, mustering out 38,000 men; he had to enlist an equal number of regulars to take the places of those mustered out; he had to organize the new regulars, to provide transportation for them to Manila, to transport back the army then there, and at the same time and all the while to prosecute the war. This is what he has been doing during the last four months. The new Army bill was not what the President wanted, but it gave him permission to raise a regular army of 65,000 men, and also to raise a volunteer army of 35,000 men, and to keep them until July 1, 1901. Under the terms of this act 45,000 regulars have already been enlisted, and have taken the places of an equal number of men who have been formally mustered out. Ten new regiments of volunteers are now organizing. Gen. Otis has been supplied with 22,000 regulars, having two years of service before them. And all the while the fighting in Luzon has been maintained, with the result already described in this statement.

"What more could be asked or expected? What possible criticism can be passed upon the intelligence or the foresight with which these difficult and complicated affairs have been conducted? What, indeed, can be said except in warm and generous praise both of the Administration at home and of the army abroad?

THE REINFORCEMENTS SENT.

"On June 25 the transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco with 1,800 men, the Valencia sailed on June 29 with 600 more, the Pennsylvania sailed on July 1 with 1,300 more, the Para sailed on July 12 with 1,000 more, and the Tartar is due to sail on July 22 with still another thousand. Three new regiments of volunteer infantry are in process of organization at Manila, and the ten home regiments will be ready by the middle of August. So that by the end of the rainy season, and as soon as troops can be used, Gen. Otis will have a fully equipped and effective force of not less than 40,000 men, and 10,000 more will be ready for departure in case they are required.

"It may be true that if on Feb. 5, when the insurgents made their first attack we had then had, properly dispersed through the Luzon Island, such an army of occupation as will be there in the Fall, the rebellion might be now much nearer its end than it seems to be. But the facts which I have briefly recited, show:

"First, that the President had no right, in honor and good faith with Spain, to send to the Philippines one single man more than was there, or on his way there, when the peace protocol was signed last August, nor until the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged on April 11. On that day the Philippine Islands became the property of the United States.

"The facts show, second, that he could have sent to the Philippines, assuming that the obstacle of good faith with Spain had been removed, only a body of men whose enlistments expired with the proclamation of peace, and whose dispatch out of the country was consequently of no avail.

"The facts show, third, that he had assembley, while the right to do so was still existent, an army much larger than his military advisers thought necessary and large enough, as the event has proved, to maintain our position and greatly to extend our authority.

"And the fats show, fourth, that since the proclamation of peace with Spain and the passage of the new Army bill he has reorganized our military forces in their entirety, and is now possessed of an army with two years of service to run amply competent, as he and his advisers believe, to bring about the pacification of the islands.

"There is nothing for which any American need apologize in this record. It is a record of sagacity and competency. It is a record of consistent and unparalleled success, a success that began with the message to Dewey, 'Go and destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay,' and that will not end until the possessions which duty and fortune have confided to our care are firmly advanced on the high road to peace and prosperity."

The Governor to be Mr. Platt's Guest.

Gov. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to spend a few days with Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. He will come up from Oyster Bay on Saturday and will spend that day, Sunday, and Monday as the Senator's guest.

SCHEME TO DRAW TRADE.

Boston Wholesale Houses Offer Free Tickets Home—Vanderbilt Lines Accused of Collusion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A scheme to draw trade away from Chicago and all of the big jobbing centres west of the Alleghany Mountains in favor of Boston has been discovered by agents of the railroads running east from Chicago. One of the large wholesale dry-goods houses in Boston has sent out a private circular to retailers throughout the Central West informing them that if they will come to Boston between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 to buy their goods they will be furnished free tickets back to their homes.

The circular says, however, that all tickets must be purchased via the Vanderbilt lines, Big Four, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Northwestern. Officers of competing lines charge the Vanderbilt roads with collusion and secretly cutting the rates for the benefit of the Boston merchants.

At a meeting of the passenger officers of the east-bound lines in Chicago the circular was brought up and an explanation demanded of the representatives of the Vanderbilt lines. Each of the latter repudiated the private letter, and said they knew nothing of such an arrangement.

BRITISH FLAG MADE TROUBLE.

Lawsuit Followed Fourth of July Celebration in Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 19.—A Summer resident named Edward Brown was fined $50 and costs to-day charged with a breach of the peace, the trouble arising out of a row precipitated by the raising of a British flag on the Fourth of July. The niece of Robert Fosdick, a resident of the town, undertook to raise the British colors when everybody was celebrating American Independence Day. The flag was promptly torn down from the Fosdick dwelling. The young woman, unable to purchase or borrow another, made one herself and hoisted it over the house.

Mayor Tupper asked Fosdick to remove it, which he refused to do. Later Selectman Holly and Edward Brown paid a visit to Fosdick, meeting him at the gate in front of his house, returning from a drive. Fosdick claims that both men appeared to have been drinking. At any rate, he says they began abusing him for unfurling the British flag on the Fourth of July, and hot words ensued. Finally to frighten them, as he claims, Fosdick threatened to horsewhip the two men, whereupon Mr. Brown drew a revolver and Fosdick had him arrested.

The case has been before the court several days. Brown said he drew the revolver, but that it was not loaded. He denied being drunk. The Court held that the drawing of the pistol was practically an assault on Fosdick, and fined Brown. An appeal was taken, Councilman Weed going bail for the appellant.

POLICEMEN OF WEIGHT.

Generously Built Washington Officers May Have to Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is said to be back of a movement to replace the fat policemen of the Georgetown precincts with others more syiphlike in form. All the mounted police of the precinct have been weighed and measured by orders from headquarters. It is rumored that this action heralds a shake-up, and the survival of the thinnest.

The society has for some time kept an eye on the growth of the Georgetown police, and has observed a gradual tendency toward expansion. It has been noticed that some of the horses sag perceptibly under their riders as they make their rounds, and it is looked upon as only a matter of time when some spirited charger will break in two in the middle. The society felt that it was time to intervene. The rule will be that the more mountainous officers will be assigned to infantry duty and their places filled by more attenuated police.

A 600-Pound Horse Mackerel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—A horse mackerel, weighing 600 pounds, was caught at Price's Neck this afternoon.

Two Days at Niagara Falls.

Every American should have at least this: it being only 9¾ hours from New York by the New York Central.—Adv.

FEW METROPOLITAN MEN GO ON STRIKE

Tie-Up of Electric Lines Ordered, but Traffic Suffers Little.

POLICE ACT WITH PROMPTNESS

Mr. Vreeland Declares the Company is Not Hampered.

Strikers Express Confidence—Disturbances on Second Avenue—Few Cars Run at Night on Two Lines.

After a long meeting of the self-constituted Executive Committee of the discontented employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, held early yesterday morning, a strike was declared on the electric lines operated by that company. In response to this declaration, a comparatively small number of motormen and conductors quit work, with little apparent effect on the lines against which the strike had been declared.

The efforts of the strikers were directed mainly against the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue lines. On the first, according to the leaders of the strike, 100 men deserted their cars, but the railroad officials deny that more than 20 quit work. On the other two lines the strikers claimed that over 200 employes left their employment, while the railroad people declared just as positively that the strikers did not exceed 25 in number.

At an early hour this morning cars on the Sixth and Fourth Avenue lines were being run on the usual schedule. On the Second and Eighth Avenue lines, however, they were being run at infrequent intervals under police protection.

MR. VREELAND NOT DISTURBED.

President Vreeland, when he reached his office, declared that there was no strike, and that the company had not been hampered by the alleged desertions of its employes. He ridiculed the statements of the strike leaders as to the number of men who had left the company's employ, and said that cars had

duce the annoyance from unexpected detentions of the cars to a minimum, he resolved to run the cars as far apart as circumstances would permit. During the early part of the evening the Second Avenue cars were run under fifteen-minute headway, and each car carried four policemen.

Although the company decided at 10:20 o'clock not to run any more cars down town and took in all that came back to the stables, they later for some reason changed this plan and sent a half dozen cars out. At midnight they stopped running Second Avenue cars down the Bowery, and transferred all passengers that wished to go down at Eighth Street to the Fourth Avenue cars.

Some parts of Second Avenue were densely packed with people as late as 10:30 o'clock last night. The thickly populated tenement district in the vicinity of the car stable at Ninety-sixth Street poured its thousands of men, women, and children into the streets after the evening meal, and the dare-devil spirit of the younger element manifested itself in all kinds of mischievous pranks. But little was seen of the strikers, and a large proportion of the petty disturbances which continually enlivened Second Avenue from one end to the other, were attributable to reckless boys, who apparently committed disorderly acts from pure love of excitement. Stones and sticks were freely thrown, and nearly every car on the line bore testimony last evening to the marksmanship of the missile throwers. Many of the ventilating windows were broken, but there were few instances reported of injuries to passengers.

DISTURBANCES UP TOWN.

The most disorderly spirit was manifested in Second Avenue, between Forty-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the largest crowds were assembled within a few blocks of the car stable at Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets. Police Inspector Kane was in command of about 300 officers and patrolmen, and he remained at the car stable all night. Between 7:30 and 10:30 o'clock there were frequent alarms, and squads of policemen were hurried here and there to quell petty disturbances. So far as the police had been able to learn up to midnight, nobody was dangerously injured.

Most of the sufferers from missiles were policemen. Detective O'Rourke of the Central Office was severely cut on the head with a stone early in the evening, but he was able to walk to the Harlem Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Officer William Davis was also hit on the head by a stone, and Roundsman Purdon and Patrolman E. J. Mayo were struck and slightly hurt by missiles thrown from the upper windows of tenement houses.

A car was stopped at One Hundred and Seventh Street about 9 o'clock P. M. by some temporary obstruction. The car was quickly surrounded by a threatening crowd and there was a fierce fight between a dozen men and three or four policemen which lasted four or five minutes. The policemen's nightsticks won the victory, however. During the fight pieces of crockery were thrown at the car. One of these pieces struck Officer Mayo of Westchester in the leg, inflicting a painful injury. Another broken dish struck Mounted Policeman Olsen's horse, causing it to shy suddenly. Olsen was thrown to the ground with such violence that his right leg was broken.

About 9:30 o'clock Police Captain Schmittberger had an exciting hand-to-hand encounter with an angry crowd at Second Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. Schmittberger had gone to that point to disperse a crowd that had been erecting a barricade of paving stones across the track. He sprang into the crowd and with his fists began knocking the rioters right and left. They endeavored to close in on the Captain, but Detective Barrett ran to his aid and handed him a nightstick, which was used with such effect that the crowd melted away speedily.

MOB STONES A CAR.

Several hundred men and women got in front of a north-bound car at Seventy-seventh Street about 10:45 o'clock and tried to pull the motorman from the platform. Several stones were thrown at the car, and a passenger named Joseph Smith of 1,418 Second Avenue was severely wounded on the head. Two women who were in the car were also slightly injured by flying stones. A young man who gave his name as Martin John was arrested and locked up for throwing the stone that hit Smith.

Four detectives belonging to the Central Office were sent to Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street to stop the stone-throwing at that point. They finally selected Daniel O. Driscoll, twenty-nine years old, a laborer of 1,396 Third Avenue; Bernard Martin, eighteen, of 443 East Seventy-fifth Street, a peddler, and Thomas Walsh, a machinist, twenty-three years old, of 220 East Seventy-third Street, as the ringleaders, and placed them under arrest.

Immediately a crowd of 500 persons closed in on the officers and shouted "Kill the cops." Detective Kiernan threatened to shoot the first man who made a movement to rescue the prisoners, and the mob gave way. A big crowd followed the officers and their prisoners to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, hooting and throwing stones. The three men were locked up.

At midnight nearly all of the crowds along Second Avenue had disappeared. Four hundred and seventy-one policemen were kept in the depot for the night. Beds were made for them in the cars. Superintendent Delaney said that the line would be kept open all night, but very few cars would be run. He expects to have the Second Avenue line in full operation to-day.

About 100 strikers gathered during the evening in a hall at the rear of a saloon on the corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Second Avenue and listened to speeches by James Devery, one of the leaders, who said that the Second Avenue line will be completely tied up to-day.

INCIDENTS DURING THE DAY.

A sufficient number of motormen and conductors struck on the line to prevent the running during the greater part of the day of about twenty-five of the regular cars. The strike leaders said that from 100 to 150 men went out in obedience to the strike order. Superintendent Delaney of this line estimated that not more than twenty men failed to report for duty.

The usual day schedule on the Second Avenue line provides for the running of 148 cars, and about 123 were operated. Superintendent Delaney was cautious at first about sending out cars because of the large crowds of strike sympathizers which gathered along the avenue.

The trouble began at 5 A. M., when ten or twelve men, some of them discharged employes, appeared at the large car stables at Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street and tried to mingle with the loyal men and urge them to quit work. These men were ordered out of the building by the Superintendent, and most of them went away. They did not succeed in getting any of the employes to join them. One of the delegates, Patrick F. Fynett of 540 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who refused to go away from the stables, was arrested.

POLICEMEN ON THE CARS.

Several hundred persons, most of them inspired by curiosity, assembled in the street near the car stables. There were several turbulent spirits in this crowd, however, and mischief was threatened. In order to impress upon the assemblage the futility of attempting to interfere with the sending out of the cars, Chief Devery dispatched a strong force of police to the scene. Each car of this line was manned by two policemen, one riding on the front platform and the other on the rear platform. There were about 200 policemen at the car stables at 7 A. M., and later in the day fully 600 members of the force were engaged in the protection of the Second Avenue line. Half a dozen petty assaults were made upon motormen and upon cars early in the morning.

Not less than fifty policemen remained on guard at the car stable throughout the day, and each block on the avenue between Twenty-third Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was guarded by from one to three men. The most disorderly spirit was manifested in the vicinity of the car stables, where a constantly changing crowd of about 1,000 persons lingered. Most of these idlers were women and boys, and the latter threw sticks and ashcans on the track and jeered at the loyal motormen as each car went by. With few exceptions, no harm was done during the day, and the motormen paid no attention to the mischievous manifestations.

STRIKE LEADERS CONFIDENT.

The interests of the Second Avenue strikers were looked after by Joseph Devery and William Cooke, who did not show any chagrin at the failure of the great majority of the men to obey the strike order. They explained this condition of things in the same way that General Master Workman Parsons explained it, viz.: that the order to strike was sent out so late yesterday morning that the men could not be reached in time to prevent their beginning work. "We expect that nearly all of the men on the Second Avenue line will join in the strike in the morning," said Mr. Devery.

General and repeated inquiries among the motormen and conductors who were running the cars disclosed a disposition on their part to regard the strike as a foolish proceeding on the part of a few men. At least a dozen of the loyal men denounced the attempted tie-up in emphatic terms.

A short delay in the movement of the down-town cars was caused during the forenoon by some unknown person driving a spike into the slot at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. A dozen or more cars were brought to a standstill while mechanics in the employ of the street railway company were sent for to remove the spike. The blocked cars were surrounded by a crowd of several hundred persons who made sarcastic remarks about the men who had remained faithful to the company.

In two or three instances small bands of strikers forced the motormen off their cars, but with police aid the assaulted motormen were restored to their places. Most of these manifestations of lawlessness were early in the morning. As soon as the full strength of the police guard on Second Avenue became apparent the crowds showed but little inclination to come into contact with the bluecoats.

There were a few ugly demonstrations on the part of strike sympathizers who assembled in Astor Place early in the forenoon. Fruitless efforts were repeatedly made to get the motormen to leave their cars at this point. As soon as the police guard was strengthened in Astor Place this trouble ceased.

Several men ascended to the roofs of houses along Second Avenue, above Ninetieth Street, in the afternoon and hurled stones and other missiles down upon the passing cars. Inspector Cross thereupon ordered all housekeepers and janitors to keep their front doors locked and the scuttles leading to the roofs closed. This order was pretty generally enforced.

The employes of the Second Avenue Railroad were to have had an outing at Donnelly's Grove in Flushing, Queens Borough, yesterday. As late as Tuesday evening Mr. Donnelly received word from Manhattan that there would be no strike, and that the outing would take place. Yesterday he had dinners for 400 prepared, but no outing party showed up. Mr. Donnelly's loss is heavy.

TRAFFIC ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

Little Impeded During Day by Desertions to the Ranks of the Strikers —Few Cars at Night.

Near the depot of the Eighth Avenue line, Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, a number of uniformed men gathered at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Some of them were advocates of the strike, who had been out all night, while others had been intercepted on their way to work and persuaded to join the movement. All united in urging the crews of cars which rolled out of the depot to join them. Now and then a motorman would leave his car. Some took no notice of the strikers, while others answered angrily.

A squad of police, coming from the north, hurried along at quick step between the cars and the sidewalks. The crowds of outsiders which had gathered dispersed at the demand of the officers, but the uniformed men stood along the curbstones and continued to shout taunts, while the Inspectors bustled about from cars to depot, getting the stalled cars started. By 7 o'clock cars were moving out, apparently, as regularly and smoothly as usual.

One of the motormen who stuck to his car, when asked about his purposes, said: "I have a wife and four children and am satisfied with my work and wages. Most of these men who have gone out are trippers, and I don't intend to let them force me out. Of course if the regular men go out I'll go with them."

This feeling apparently prevailed among the regulars. The strikers claimed over 100 men had quit work, but at the depot it was said less than 25 had gone over to the strikers.

The company adopted the plan of sending a spare motorman with every third or fourth car. This frustrated what seemed to be a scheme of the strikers to block traffic by having a motorman stop his car suddenly somewhere on the run and leave it standing. In each case of this kind, by the time three or four cars had reached the one that had stopped, the spare motorman ran ahead and started the abandoned car.

POLICEMAN HURTS ANOTHER.

At 11 o'clock the strikers gathered at Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue had become more urgent and noisy in their efforts to induce the men on the passing cars to stop, and Sergt. Charles O. Sheldon of the Tremont Station led a squad of policemen to that place. He and Policeman Thomas Meade of the Delancey Street Station made a simultaneous rush for one conspicuously noisy and defiant man, and the Sergeant aimed a blow at his body with his baton. The striker jumped out of the way and the baton swung around and struck Meade on the jaw, cutting it open and knocking out two teeth. Meade had his wound dressed and returned to duty.

By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the neighborhood of the Eighth Avenue depot was absolutely quiet. The only unusual condition there was the swarm of policemen in and around the building and along the avenue half a dozen blocks each way.

At 10 o'clock half the cars were taken off the line and the headway was made ten minutes. At 11 o'clock the number of cars was reduced to eight, running on an hourly schedule.

QUIET ON SIXTH AVENUE.

Some Men Quit Work, but They Were Replaced and Nearly the Usual Number of Cars Were Run.

At the depot of the Sixth Avenue line, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, there was no sign of the strike until 8:30 A. M. The cars were taken out at the usual intervals, but as they returned the men began to drop off. Superintendents, Inspectors, and others argued with and warned them ineffectually. The Inspectors and starters promptly jumped aboard and carried the cars on so that passengers hardly noticed the delay. In cases where substitutes were not immediately available, passengers were transferred from the stopped car to the first one running by, and sent on.

Pickets were busy around the depot arguing with men on the cars or going to the depot, trying to persuade them to stop. Quite a number gathered at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, and clamored at the men at work until Police Captain Titus and a squad charged and dispersed them. Four of them were arrested and fined $10 each in the West Side Police Court.

At 10:30 a number of strikers began to jump on cars at Fifty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and try to pull motormen from the platforms. A squad of police arrived quickly on the run from the depot and scattered the men, arresting Benjamin Bailey, 408 West Fifty-eighth Street; Peter Hughes, 429 West Fifty-sixth Street, and John Smith of 647 Third Avenue. They were fined $5 each in the West Side Police Court.

At 2:30 o'clock Chief Inspector Parker of the Sixth Avenue line said he had out eighty cars against ninety at the same time the day before. He admitted the loss of a number of motormen, but said he had replaced most of them with conductors. About twenty-five men had quit work, he said.

At 5 o'clock everything was quiet and normal about the Sixth Avenue depot, with the usual number of trippers awaiting their turn to go out. At that time the strikers were found in their headquarters at McMahon's saloon, 418 West Forty-eighth Street. There were a dozen of them sitting about, half too intoxicated to do anything, some playing cards. John Flynn and Patrick Brodie were in charge.

When asked how many men were out on Sixth Avenue, Flynn answered after some hesitation: "Two hundred." Then he added: "All of them will be out to-night."

The cars were run on the usual schedule during the night, and no trouble along the line had been reported up to an early hour this morning.

A crowd composed of 100 to 150 boys created some excitement but no damage by burning a mattress on the track at West Broadway and Spring Street about 9:30 o'clock. A car ran into the mattress before it could be checked, and dragged the flaming material for half a block. Finally it pulled clear and got away from the flames without damage. No arrests were made.

Late last night the police Captain in command at the Eighth Avenue depot, when asked if there had been any trouble, looked disgusted, and said: "There hasn't been trouble enough to pay for the gas. This depot has lost only two men by the strike."

Here, as at the Sixth Avenue and Broadway line depots, the feeling of the police from Inspectors to patrolmen was very hostile to the strikers. The railroad Superintendent said that seven men of his night shift had failed to report for duty, making a total of twenty-five out. The cars of the line were run on regular schedule until 10 o'clock, each carrying a policeman.

Crowds of people stood on the sidewalks opposite the depot and a block on each side until nearly midnight, but they were quiet and seemed to be gossipping among themselves. There was not even a cry of "Scab!" from them. A few cries of this kind came from boys along Hudson Street and at wide intervals above Fifty-ninth Street, but there was no other demonstration.

At midnight the starter on the Sixth Avenue line said he had forty-four cars out, which was his regular number for that hour. It was said at the depot that not more than half a dozen men had been lost, as some who stopped work in the morning had returned in the afternoon.

A line of open cars, with the shades drawn down, stood on a track in Fiftieth Street. They reached from Sixth Avenue a third of the block toward Seventh, and were all filled with sleeping policemen, who had taken off their coats, hats, and shoes and stretched out as well as they could on the seats.

A car stood in front of the depot ready to be started with a load of policemen at a moment's notice. The usual number of night men sat on the benches awaiting their cars, and there was the usual group of "trippers" waiting for chances to go out. No crowds had collected, there was no sign of strike pickets anywhere about, and the policemen on duty were yawning and swearing between yawns. Each car sent out carried a policeman.

MR. VREELAND NOT PERTURBED

Says the Company Is Running as Many Cars as Usual and that There Is No Strike.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company was in bed at his home, 278 West Eighty-sixth Street, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when he received a telephone message from Superintendent Rounds of the company informing him that a strike had been called. Mr. Rounds told his superior that the police had made arrangements to protect the company's property and employes, and that he did not look for much trouble.

Mr. Vreeland remained at home until the usual hour, and reached his office shortly after 9 o'clock. He was not excited by the events which had occurred during the night, and he talked freely about the strike, which he declared was no strike at all. In all of his numerous talks with reporters he repeated this statement, and, in order to prove it, he pointed to the reports which came to him from Superintendent Rounds, and which showed that the Metropolitan Company had just as many cars running at the same intervals during the day as at any time in its history.

"I defy them to say that there is a strike," Mr. Vreeland said. "The public has only to look at the streets and see the cars running as usual to disprove these statements. There has been no trouble, except on the Second Avenue line, which is running all right now. This line recently came into the possession of our company and the men don't know me yet. Supposing that this line were tied up, what difference would it make? Probably half the people in New York did not know that traffic on it was suspended while we were making the change from horse to electric power. That took nine months."

Mr. Vreeland declared that he knew nothing of the alleged presence of any of the employes of the company at the Cooper Union meeting on Tuesday night. He did not believe that any of his men attended the affair, though he believed that some former employes of the company were present. He stated that the situations in Brooklyn and Manhattan were widely different. In the former, he said, the traffic was heavier in Summer, while the opposite was true in this borough. "Although business is lighter here in Summer than at any other time," Mr. Vreeland said, "we maintain the same service. We could dispense with 33 per cent. of our cars, and the public would be as well served. If we took off these cars a large number of men would have to be laid off, and that is something we wish to prevent."

Mr. Vreeland remained at his office until after 5 o'clock. For a large part of the time he was in consultation with H. D. Macdona, the attorney for the company, who late in the afternoon made this statement:

"We don't admit that a strike is on on our lines. That there are certain malcontents and ex-employes we know, but these men can do nothing with the great body of our employes. Superintendent Rounds reported this afternoon that cars are running on regular schedule time; that there has been no disturbance, and no trouble is anticipated in filling the places of any men who feel discontented enough to quit work.

"Five men, Mr. Rounds says, have been taken off the Eighth Avenue line by force by the strikers, and twenty or thirty men have left the Second Avenue line. Most of these latter are men who were sent over from Brooklyn for the purpose of inducing our men to strike. There has been no perceptible change in the receipts of the several roads in our system, and no change in the running time of the cars on the various lines."

MR. PARSONS TO STRIKERS.

Denounces Tammany Hall and Street Car Magnates—Counsels the Men Against Violence.

Meetings of strikers of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines were held at their respective headquarters last night, and were addressed by General Master Workman Parsons. At the Sixth Avenue meeting, 412 West Forty-eighth Street, eighty men were present, only three wearing uniforms. They were generally respectable looking and sober.

At the Eighth Avenue meeting, on Fifty-third Street, about sixty men gathered. Some of them had attended the other meeting. Six wore uniforms.

General Master Workman Parsons spoke at both meetings, and said about the same at both. He declared that the issue had been made, that the workingmen had asserted their right to organize, and that there would be labor organizations among the employes of the Metropolitan Company "or the d—t row this town ever saw." This brought forth great applause.

He indicated that if the railroad strike did not succeed many thousands of men would strike in sympathy. They were all ready for the word, and it might be that their tools would all be idle before next Sunday.

He denounced Tammany Hall, Hugh J. Grant, W. C. Whitney, Mr. Rossiter, and Mr. Vreeland with special bitterness, and ridiculed Mr. Vreeland's assertions of sympathy with and kindness to his men. Among other things he said:

"We don't care where or how Grant got his money, but we do care how he uses it now."

"We don't care where Vreeland came from. What we are interested in is where he has landed."

"No matter what the outcome in Brooklyn may be, Rossiter has met his Waterloo. He has lost his job; that is one thing sure."

"There are a whole lot of men here who helped to make Tammany Hall, but not one Tammany man has dared to help us when we wanted help against Whitney. He owns Tammany and the police force. Remember that when you go to vote next Fall.

"Whitney can afford to pay his jockey $10,000 a year, but he can't afford to provide decent condition for his men.

"Thousands of public and business men wish you well, but are afraid to say so."

"Remember that your personal conduct is being watched. Violence can't help your cause, and will hurt it in the estimation of good people. If any snak or traitor comes among you to advise you to do any violence against person or property, throw him out of the window or down the stairs. Remember that drink is ruination in a time like this."

"Obey your leaders. They know things you can't know. Don't be too eager for information. Information is a dangerous thing to be handed around loose."

"We are in this fight to stay till h—l freezes over."

"Go among your associates who have not joined us. Go to them at their homes and reason with them as man to man. Don't be afraid to stand out on the corners and do your duty."

"All kinds of sneaks may come among you to try to weaken you and stir dissension. Vreeland may come and talk to you about the nice books he got for you, which you paid for, and about the doctor he has for you. We want no charity or sympathy from him. We want only our rights."

"Don't be afraid of the landlord. You'll be taken care of and provided with living wages by the organization. You've nothing to lose. Stick it out if it takes all Summer."

THE CLAIMS OF MR. PARSONS.

General Master Workman Says More Men Will Go Out To-day—Grievances of the Employes.

General Master Workman Parsons remained during the day at his office, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he was in constant communication with the leaders of the strike, and also received delegations from the different lines. He was asked what the situation of the strike was, and how it happened that so many cars that had been ordered tied up were still running in the afternoon.

Mr. Parsons replied that the ranks of the strikers were being hourly added to. The hesitation of very many of the men, he said, in joining the strike yesterday was largely due to several facts. One fact was that the Executive Committee of the men had come to a conclusion to strike rather suddenly, and many of them did not know anything about the order. Another reason, Mr. Parsons said, was that yesterday was payday on most of the lines, and the men not wishing to go to the stations as strikers worked during the day, but would go out this morning.

"The activity of the police," Mr. Parsons said, "especially in the Second Division, in their violent treatment of the strikers without any provocation, proves conclusively the correctness of President Vreeland's dependence upon them to settle this dispute. Instances have occurred to-day that fully convince the men what they may expect at the hands of the police."

Then Mr. Parsons went on to say that a call was being prepared for a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of all trade and labor organizations in the city. The meeting would probably be held to-morrow in the Grand Central Palace, and the purpose was to devise plans to carry into effect the purpose of the Cooper Union mass meeting of Tuesday. All organized labor would be appealed to to stand solidly by the railway employes in their present fight.

"How many of the Metropolitan employes are in the union and how many non-union men can they influence?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"This morning we had 1,500 members in the employ of the company, and accessions to their numbers are being made hourly," was the reply. "The union will increase until it includes every man that has a grievance. About 80 per cent. of the men have grievances. The other 20 per cent. are the officials and favorites." He said he was confident the men would win.

The committee in charge of the strike prepared an appeal to the members of the Order of the Knights of Labor and other union working men, begging them to assist the strikers. In the appeal they review the occurrences that led to the strike and say that when the Committee of Four from the employes called on President Vreeland on July 10 to submit to him the grievances of the men he refused to recognize them as representatives of the men, nor would he receive the grievances that were accompanied by a petition signed by 750 employes.

The grievances were as follows:

1. That the time tables on all lines be arranged so as to enable the men to complete a full day's work in ten hours.
2. That the prevailing rate of wages be fixed at $2.25 for a full day's work; all overtime to be paid in proportion.
3. That all trippers be paid at the rate of 22½ cents per hour when actually employed, no regular tripper run to pay less than $1.36 a day.
4. That the company receive committees of its employes representing the men, and that no employes be discriminated against for service on such committees.

THE POLICE ACTED PROMPTLY.

Chief Devery Had a Tip and Men Were Covering the Ground Soon After Strike Was Declared.

Word that a strike had been ordered had not been carried to more than half of the men concerned, when hundreds of police, by order of Chief Devery, were covering the points most liable to attack. The movement of the police began shortly after 1 o'clock, and by the time the committee which called the strike had finished its session in the office of General Master Workman Parsons, policemen were on their way from Brooklyn and Queens to reinforce the remnant of the force left in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx after the drafts made on Saturday by the large details to Brooklyn. In all about 450 men were called from the outlying boroughs.

Chief Devery, who was in Brooklyn from 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, reached headquarters at 1 o'clock. He had received "inside information" that a strike was imminent, and he decided promptly to meet the emergency by having men on the ground before the trouble began. All the Deputy Chiefs and Inspectors were ordered to report to Headquarters forthwith. Almost simultaneously details of men were ordered to come to Headquarters from their stations in Brooklyn and Queens. As these men reached the Headquarters building Capt. Diamond checked them off and assigned them to the various un-town stations and the car barns of the Metropolitan Company.

The entire force of reserves from the lower precincts was also sent up town and massed in station houses, where they were held in reserve. At 2 o'clock Chief Devery learned by telephone that every car barn and power-house belonging to the company was under police protection. At that time the Chief declared with a weary smile that the police were ready for any trouble that might arise, but he anticipated no lawless acts.

MR. YORK ON HAND EARLY.

President York, who had retired at 2 o'clock at his home in Brooklyn, was apprised of the situation and was told of the disposition of the force, and, while he appeared to be satisfied with every arrangement the Chief had made, he telephoned that he would be at Headquarters as soon as possible. At 5:30 o'clock Mr. York walked into Chief Devery's room and the two men had a long conversation, at the end of which both of them declared the police would be able to cope with any situation.

In view of printed statements that the National Guard had been ordered to be in readiness to meet an emergency, Mr. York said: "There is no need of any outside aid in this borough or in Brooklyn. We have both strikes amply covered, and we will be well able to repress any disturbance and to protect the property of the companies involved in the trouble and the lives and persons of their passengers and employes."

Chief Devery, after stating that he had received advance information from an inside source that a strike would be declared, said: "Within two hours after I received this information, every point where there was likely to be trouble was covered by officers of the force, and there are enough men in reserve to prevent disturbances, no matter where they occur. None of the men who were sent to Brooklyn Saturday night has been recalled, and none will be until every vestige of the strike in that borough has disappeared.

"I have only one thing to say as to the treatment disorderly persons or strikers who contemplate violence will receive at the hands of the police. If the strikers or their sympathizers resort to violence, or there is any dynamiting or obstruction of streets, the police will have no mercy with them. I don't propose that there shall be any nonsense about these two strikes. Disorderly persons will have the tops of their heads taken off."

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

In a general way, the disposition of the force in this borough was left to Inspectors Harley and Cross, who were placed in charge of the east side districts, and Inspector Thompson, who had command of the west side. Capts. Titus, Moynihan, and Thomas were detailed to assist Inspector Thompson. Capt. Brown was sent to the car depot at One Hundredth Street and Lexington Avenue with a large force of men. Capts. Albertson and Frers went to the depot at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and Capts. Kirschner and Martens were detailed to the car barn at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, while Capt. Walsh was on duty at the depot at the foot of West Twenty-third Street.

Nearly 200 reserves were massed at the Mercer Street and Mulberry Street Stations, and these were augmented during the day by the various court squads and men detailed to city departments.

A small squad was detailed to the cable building, where are the company's offices and a power station. No one was permitted to loiter about the premises, and every suspicious person was turned away by the officers at the Broadway and Mercer Street entrances.

Chief Devery went away from his office at 11 o'clock, after saying he was going to make a tour of inspection. He did not return until late in the afternoon, when he made arrangements for the relief of the men who had been on duty from midnight. Every one of the men on post was provided at meal times with a white card, bearing this legend, "Good for one meal. Fifty cents." These cards were stamped at Headquarters, where they were issued, and each will be redeemed by the department when presented at the price mentioned.

At midnight Chief Devery went home and Deputy Chief Cortright went to bed at Police Headquarters. Inspector McLaughlin remained up in charge, and everything was reported quiet.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ARE READY.

Not Thought Their Services Will Be Needed—Strength in the City.

No unusual preparations were being made at National Guard armories last night for active service incident to the strikes of surface line employes. It was the impression of officers seen that the police would be fully able to master the disorderly element without the aid of the guard, unless the strike assumes much more serious proportions than it has at present. The guard is thoroughly equipped and ready for service, and can be assembled, it is said, at very short notice.

The strength of the National Guard in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is divided as follows:

Manhattan—Seventh Regiment, 1,009 officers and men; Eighth Regiment, 590; Ninth Regiment, 601; Twelfth Regiment, 675; Twenty-second Regiment, 604; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 513; Seventy-first Regiment, 717; First Battery, 92; Second Battery, 92; Squadron A, 235, and the First Signal Corps, 48.

Brooklyn—Thirteenth Regiment, 616 officers and men; Fourteenth Regiment, 520; Twenty-third Regiment, 729; Forty-seventh Regiment, 564; Troop C, 94; Third Battery, 92, and the Second Signal Corps, 48.

These figures are taken from the last annual inspections made a few weeks ago. This force could be added to if necessary by calling out some 6,000 men from the Third and Fourth Brigades from up the State and also about 800 men from the Naval Militia. The Seventh and the Seventy-first Regiments, it is said, would probably be the first regiments ordered out with Squadron A.

RESERVES OUT ON FALSE ALARM.

W. S. Doll Argues with a Conductor and Is Taken for a Striker.

Considerable excitement was caused at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue shortly after 10 o'clock last night by the appearance of a patrol wagon from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station containing twenty-two policemen. It was thought by the crowd which had congregated by the appearance of the policemen that the strikers were having trouble with an Eighth Avenue trolley car, but it turned out that W. S. Doll, who recently received permission to drive on the Speedway during certain hours, was having a dispute with a conductor over the payment of car fare. Doll was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House, where he was released later in the night on bonds given by Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet Committee.

Doll boarded the car at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the car was stopped, and a woman carrying an infant in her arms and holding another by the hand got on board. While the car was stopped a small boy, who from all appearance was in sympathy with the strikers, boarded the car and rang up some fares. He was pushed off by the conductor and received a slight scalp wound. At about the same time a bicyclist named Page, who was riding behind the car, dashed into the car and smashed his wheel, and received a severe cut on the forehead. An ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital, and Page's wound was dressed.

The conductor then proceeded on his journey. He entered the car to collect the fares, and the woman who had got aboard at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street handed the conductor a twenty-five-cent piece, receiving in return 15 cents. She argued with the conductor as to why she was charged 10 cents, claiming that neither of the children was old enough to pay fare.

Doll entered into the argument, contending that the woman was right in her claims. By this time One Hundred and Sixteenth Street had been reached and Doll directed the woman to pull the bell cord if she wanted to get off. The woman pulled the bell and the conductor rang to go ahead. Doll then pulled to stop, while the conductor again rang to start.

The conductor then appealed to a policeman stationed on the corner, and that official, thinking that Doll was one of the strikers, sent for the reserves.

BROADWAY EMPLOYES GO OUT.

Five Gripmen Won Over by the Strikers—Cars Run on Schedule.

The strikers and their friends made vigorous efforts to win over some of the gripmen from the Broadway cable line, and succeeded in five cases. One man abandoned his car directly across the track of the Eighth Avenue trolley line where it crosses Fifty-third Street, leaving his passengers protesting and blocking the Eighth Avenue line ten minutes.

The Broadway cars were run exactly on schedule all night without police protection, but 100 policemen slept in the depot building at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

FEW POLICEMEN ON PATROL DUTY.

Large Number of Men on Strike Duty Cripples the Force.

One of the immediate results of the large number of men placed on strike duty was the lack of protection afforded to several precincts for what is known as the last tour, or from 12 o'clock midnight to 6 A. M.

Usually there are fifty-five men turned out on this tour from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Last night there were only fifteen. This district takes in the residences included in the area between Fifty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, Central Park West, and the Hudson River.

Only ten men were turned out for this tour from the West One Hundredth Street Station, instead of sixty, to guard the Riverside Drive and other streets. The showing in the West Forty-seventh Street, East Fifty-first Street, East Sixty-seventh Street, and other uptown stations east and west was about the same.

Elevated Road Does a Big Business.

One of the results of the strike on the Metropolitan surface roads was to divert a large amount of traffic from the electric lines to the elevated roads, especially along the Second and Sixth Avenue divisions. On these two lines there was at times much congestion, though the heavy traffic did not serve to cause any confusion in the train service. The officials of the Manhattan Company said they had not heard of any unusual number of passengers on their lines, though they admitted that the reports for the day would not be received in the offices until this morning.

No Interruption on Fourth Avenue.

The cars on both the Fourth and the Lexington Avenue lines ran all day and night without any interruption. All the stables of these lines were guarded by policemen. The officials said the men were all at work.

Board of Arbitration Waiting.

The members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, who have been in the city since Monday, when they were called here to meet President Vreeland, were in session all day yesterday waiting for an opportunity to arbitrate the dispute between the strikers and the company. Francis B. Delehanty, the Chairman of the board, said late in the afternoon that no request had been made for the services of the board since Monday. Until both sides asked the board to take action, he said, nothing would be done.

Secret of Health

Science has proved that almost every ill flesh is heir to originates in a weak stomach. From this knowledge resulted Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the greatest cures ever known for constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness. It is a purely vegetable invigorant, which permanently braces up and sustains the weak and debilitated. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Be sure You get the Genuine

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WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request. American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

ALGER RESIGNS FROM THE CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

would be willing to resign the Governorship of the State of New York to take the place if it should be offered to him."

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island jestingly said that he thought the place ought to go to Rhode Island, but when asked what he thought of Gov. Roosevelt's chances, he remarked: "I am not meddling with New York politics."

Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan declined to discuss the resignation of Secretary Alger.

NEW YORK PRESS OPINIONS.

Editorials on the Retirement of Gen. Alger Taken from This Morning's Newspapers.

From The Tribune.

Gen. Alger's Retirement.

The Secretary of War has resigned at last. It might be inappropriate to say that nothing in his occupancy of the office became him like the leaving of it, for he ought to have laid it down before, and the final act lacked the grace which would have been recognized in an earlier response to the requirements of a situation that he himself had from the first made difficult and of late impossible.

We do not think that the more discreet even of Secretary Alger's friends should object to the assertion that his appointment was never generally regarded as contributing to the strength of the Administration, while by many it was originally believed to involve grave possibilities of discredit. He did not possess the confidence of the country at large or of the military establishment. In the army especially his name was associated with a record which was far from impregnable, and which made it exceedingly irksome for officers differently regarded to take his orders. In a time of peace no particular harm might have resulted, but when the war broke out the risk turned to misfortune.

We have no desire to lay upon Gen. Alger all the blame for defects of military administration during an arduous, critical, and eventful year. He was unquestionably to a great extent the victim of a bureaucratic system which others had fostered until it had become deeply intrenched and capable of enormous mischief, and of the wretched neglect of Congress during a long period of time.

But, on the other hand, the Secretary of War never succeeded in convincing the country that he was out of sympathy with that system or absolutely resolute and impartial in his determination to uproot ancient evils and conduct the affairs of his department with an eye single to the honor of the Nation and the triumph of its arms. Nor when an inquiry into accusations of the gravest character had become imperative did his conduct and demeanor free him from a somewhat general suspicion of unwillingness to have the whole truth revealed and the blame placed where it might be found to belong.

(From The Herald.)

President McKinley's Duty.

Secretary Alger's resignation is now in the hands of the President. That it will be accepted goes without saying. In the appointment of a successor a solemn duty devolves upon Mr. McKinley.

The vital need of the hour is a War Minister who is a soldier and a patriot, who will rescue the department from the decadence into which it has sunk under Secretary Alger. We must there is nothing in the report that the President intends to appoint "some great New York lawyer" to this high office, which at this juncture is of supreme importance. It is not an Attorney General that is to be chosen, but a Secretary of War. Mr. McKinley in his first appointment made a calamitous and awful mistake; he cannot afford to make another one now.

The feeling of the people on this subject is intense. They will stand no more experimenting—no selection based on political expediency, no mere figurehead appointment. The country is conducting a serious campaign at a distance and in a climate that demands on behalf of our gallant soldiers the best technical knowledge to provide them with proper food and clothes, the greatest ability and proficiency to direct military operations with least suffering and sacrifice, and to obtain decisive results. Skill in the sense of the law does not conduce to this. We want a man who will turn the Philippine fiasco into a campaign of action and success, who will enlist the confidence of the American people and command the respect of Europe. Such a man is Gov. Roosevelt.

When the country called he left the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in which he had rendered such efficient service, and went to the front. His record there is history. He certainly was "shelved" in resigning his position in Washington to take a comparatively humbler rank in the field, where he was needed. The country needs him now in the War Department, and if President McKinley opens the way we believe he will again be prompted to surrender his loftier position and respond to the call.

From The World.

Alger Out at Last.

Secretary Alger has again "retired under fire." Public opinion, which has been powerless in inducing the President to ask for his resignation, has proved strong enough to force him to resign.

If Mr. McKinley had asked the Secretary of War to retire a year ago, when the demonstration of his utter unfitness was complete, he would have saved his Administration from the odium of Algerism. But by retaining and sustaining him until he voluntarily retires, the President has made himself responsible for Alger's offenses and shortcomings.

It is too late for a scapegoat. Alger resigning under "outside pressure" becomes more a victim than a burden bearer.

From The Journal.

Alger Out!

Alger is down!
When the wind blows through the garden
It is the rottenest fruit that falls first.
Alger now—Otis next.

Then perhaps Corbin, and then, pattering down too swiftly to count, the whole worthless lot of War Department incompetents and

BROOKLYN STRIKERS HAVE A QUIET DAY

Less Violence Was Reported and More Cars Were Running.

SIGNS OF MEN WEAKENING

Their Leaders, However, Insist Their Cause is Growing Stronger.

Dynamite Outrages Gain Sympathy for the Company — Strike Leaders Disclaim All Knowledge of the Affair.

The situation in the Brooklyn trolley strike was, if anything, better yesterday from the standpoint of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. There was less violence and less demonstration against the motormen and conductors than had previously characterized the running of cars since the strike.

A slightly larger number of cars was run on the various lines of the company and the evidences were that numbers of the men were beginning to think the strike a mistake and trying to regain their lost positions. The absence of the usual amount of police protection was a noticeable feature of the day.

The damage which the company sustained as the result of the dynamite explosion at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue early yesterday morning was comparatively small. What they lost financially they more than gained in public sympathy. Twenty-one arrests were made a short time after the explosion at Carberry's Hall, 2,262 Atlantic Avenue, and the arrested men were, in the Adams Street Court, charged with conspiracy to commit a crime. About all of the men were released on bail and will be examined to-morrow.

The evidence against them is based on an affidavit by William Ashby, a detective, alleged to be in the employ of the railway company, who says he was present at a meeting at Carberry's Hall, where some of these men threatened to use dynamite.

General Master Workman Parsons and District Master Workman Pines disclaim all knowledge of the cause of the explosion and Mr. Pines says he would be the first man to indicate the culprits if he knew them. President Rossiter has offered a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the men responsible for the explosions.

The strike leaders still insist that the outlook is a good one for them and say they have been encouraged by the situation on the Metropolitan system.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

Twenty-one Men Arrested Charged with Being Concerned in the Case —Many Narrow Escapes.

The most startling development in the way of violence which the strike has brought forth—the shattering of two pillars of the Brooklyn Elevated structure with dynamite—which occurred at about 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, resulted an hour or two afterward in the arrest of twenty-one men, under suspicion of having committed the offense. They were later arraigned on an affidavit accusing them of having conspired to commit a crime. The men protester their innocence, and almost all of them were later bailed out, and will be examined on Friday.

The arrest of these men was due to the fact that they have been meeting at Carberry's Hall, 2,262 Atlantic Avenue, a headquarters for the trolley employes now striking, and taking part in discussions, it is said, in which they threatened to use dynamite. The charge against them, as it now stands, rests upon the affidavit of William Ashby, who is believed to be a detective in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The accused men are:

Eugene O'Hara, thirty years old, of 196 Rockaway Avenue, a striking conductor, in whose possession Ashby swears that he saw what looked like sticks of dynamite wrapped up in brown paper; Charles A. Gildersleeve, twenty-nine years old, of 2,054 Dean Street, a motorman; John Maloney, twenty-five years old, of 189 Rockaway Avenue, a motorman; Alexander Dugan, thirty-two years old, of 170 Sutton Street, a motorman; Edward Goodbody, twenty-five years old, of 2,056 Dean Street; Robert Segal, thirty-six years old, of 15 Pleasant Place, a motorman; Hugh Higgins, thirty-five years old, of 112 Hull Street; Thomas Cosgrove, thirty-seven years old, of 189 Rockaway Avenue; John Williams, twenty-three years old, of 220 Warren Street, Newark, N. J., a clerk; William Fox, twenty-three years old, of 199 Moffett Street, telephone inspector; Joseph Fox, twenty years old, of 628 Herkimer Street, a motorman; Charles Hammond, twenty-eight years old, of 231 Howard Avenue, a laborer; John Gunther, twenty-three years old, of 1,414 Gates Avenue, a conductor; Louis Markovitz, twenty-five years old, of 63 Willett Street, Manhattan, a motorman; Frank Keegan, forty-one years old, of 126 Rockaway Avenue; Patrick Ward, thirty years old, of 251 Rockaway Avenue, and John McKaye, twenty-five years old, of 159 Chester Street, a compositor. McKaye declared that when the arrest was made at Carberry's Hall he had just returned from Keith's Music Hall, in Manhattan, and had no idea that there was trouble afoot.

THE STORY OF THE EXPLOSION.

The connection of these men with the dynamite explosions rests thus far on Ashby's affidavit that at a meeting in Carberry Hall on Monday night, at which sixteen of these men were present, the use of dynamite was openly advocated, and that O'Hara was seen the next day carrying what looked to be dynamite sticks wrapped in brown paper, and remarking that he "had the stuff."

The explosions which wrecked the pillars took place shortly before 1:20 A. M. yesterday morning, and, according to Mr. Rand of the General Superintendent's office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, they could be heard at the company's headquarters, 188 Montague Street, two miles away. They came about five seconds apart. The dynamiters had put charges in two of the pillars, consecutive in the line of pillars supporting the elevated structure at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. These pillars are on the west side of the street, beside the south-bound track, and were supported by the usual solid masonry surmounted by an iron cap upon which the pillars with their lattice work rest.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

By these explosions the masonry supporting both pillars was badly shattered, and pieces of iron were sent whizzing through the air in all directions, some of them coming dangerously near to people who would never have dodged another missile had they been struck by these flying pieces of metal. Fragments of iron were later discovered on the structure two blocks away, and the belfry of the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery was damaged. Large holes were dug in the ground under the pillars by the explosions. The man in the signal tower at the point of the explosion retained sufficient presence of mind to see to it that the trains coming in the direction of the Thirty-sixth Street Station—and one had passed by two minutes before—were properly signaled, and that a message was sent to the police.

One piece of flying iron went through the wall of a tenement occupied by Italians at 822 Fifth Avenue. Another chunk, about 13 inches long by 4 inches wide and half an inch thick, passed through the second floor of the three-story brick house at 922½ Fourth Avenue, which is a block distant. Thomas Devlin and his family of wife and two children, Rose, ten years old, and James, six years old, occupied the floor. The fragment entered the front wall of the house, passed over the head of Mrs. Devlin, went through two partitions, and found a resting place in the dining room. The Devlins had been awakened by the first explosion, and the second brought the flying fragment. Devlin will keep it as a souvenir.

POLICE START FOR THE SCENE.

When the news of the explosion reached the Brooklyn Police Headquarters Building, Capt. Reynolds at once roused his men and started ten of them for the scene of the explosions in a patrol wagon. Another patrol wagon brought more detectives later. They found that the use of the pillars as supports could no longer be depended upon and that the iron work on each of them had been bent. The neighborhood was seemingly quiet and no trace of the dynamiters could be found.

Detectives Burns, Brady, Porter, Crane, Carroll, Connolly, Desmond, and Meyers, learning that some strikers had previously assembled at Carberry's Hall, where they had made anarchistic speeches, started with one patrol wagon to the hall, at Rockaway and Atlantic Avenues, where the suspected men were believed to be staying. There they found twenty-one of the men, all sleeping in chairs or on the floor or benches in various parts of the hall. Before the drowsy prisoners fully realized their predicament they were hustled in the patrol wagon and on the way to the Adams Street Police Station, where they were locked up for the rest of the night.

Meanwhile General Superintendent McCormick of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had taken a cab and reached the scene of the explosions. He summoned a wrecking crew from the company's stables at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and they got to work with a wrecking outfit and hydraulic jacks and soon had the pillars shored up with timbers so that they restored the strength to the elevated structure, which had been decidedly weakened by the explosions. The work took about an hour and a half, and after it was completed the traffic on the elevated road was resumed as usual.

THE PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Court some hours later in the morning. They were a disheveled and unhappy looking lot. The charge entered in the police blotter against each of the prisoners was of being a suspicious character, but in the cases of five of the men the charge was later changed to vagrancy. They protested vigorously against it, saying that they were men of homes, and it was unfair to call them vagrants. They were temporarily sent back to the court prison, the cases being variously postponed.

In the afternoon, however, William Ashby, who had hitherto not figured openly in the case, appeared and made an affidavit, on which the twenty-one prisoners were held on the charge of conspiracy to commit a crime.

This affidavit recounts the happenings of a meeting at Carberry's Hall on Monday night, at which Ashby was present. Ashby deposed that the men on the list he gave "willfully and unlawfully conspired together to commit a crime, to wit, the destruction of property belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in manner following," and then went on to say that he attended an organized meeting at Carberry's Hall on Monday night, presided over by a person he did not know, but who could be identified, and that another unknown man, who could also be identified, acted as Secretary. All the sixteen men he mentioned were present, and measures were discussed concerning the strike.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF ASHBY.

Ashby deposed that he heard those present say that they were waiting to hear from the railroad men in New York, meaning the Manhattan and the "L" road men. His affidavit added: "One of those present said publicly that if the New York and 'L' men did not stand by them"—meaning the strikers—"that they" (those present) "would get some dynamite and blow them up to hell. Such remark was followed by shouts of 'We will! We will!'" Deponent further says that he was at the store in front of the hall the next day when "he saw O'Hara and three others leave the store, saying they had the stuff with them, and that something wrapped in brown paper similar to rolls or sticks of dynamite when rolled in brown paper, were in their pockets."

When the affidavit had been submitted Magistrate Brenner announced: "Well, I've made the bail $750 in the vagrancy charges, and I'll make it the same here in each case, $750. But all the prisoners will have to furnish that amount of bail on each charge, that for vagrancy and that for conspiracy."

Eugene Y. Brewster, who is one of the lawyers who offered his services gratis for the strikers to District Master Workman Pines, here requested that the bail be reduced. He had entered a plea of not guilty for all the prisoners.

"We admit, your Honor," said he, "that a conspiracy exists. But it is a conspiracy between politicians and the police to deprive these innocent men of their rights."

"I must call you to order, Mr. Brewster," was the reply. But the Magistrate finally announced that he would dismiss the vagrancy charges and hold the men in $750 bail each on the charge of conspiracy to commit a crime. This is a violation of Section 168 of the Penal Code, and is a misdemeanor, but the charge will be changed to a felony, if connection between the prisoners and the explosions can be established by any sort of definite evidence.

PRISONERS GET THEIR BAIL.

The prisoners were sent temporarily back to the court prison, but rescue soon appeared in the form of bail, and practically all of them got their freedom until Friday morning, the time to which the examination was adjourned. The men were bailed out by a "committee" of their friends. One of these was John Carberry, the owner of Carberry's Hall and another was Michael Carberry. The men who were released made their way to Granada Hall, 118 Myrtle Avenue, the strikers' headquarters.

O'Hara, the man whom Ashby in his affidavit accused of carrying what seemed to be dynamite, is a little man, who looks considerably older than thirty, the age he gave. He wore a blue-and-white jumper yesterday, with a black tie, and this costume marked him out among his companions.

"I don't know a thing about this dynamite business," said he. "The first I heard of it was when the detectives in citizens clothes woke us up in Carberry's Hall about 3 o'clock in the morning. We had been waiting there for news of the sympathy mass meeting at Cooper Union, in New York, and we fell asleep."

This statement was corroborated by another released prisoner, a young man sitting beside O'Hara. "We fell asleep about 11 or 12 o'clock," said he, "and so did eight or nine others."

"We were all asleep when the explosion happened," said O'Hara.

"Did you buy anything yesterday morning at a store near by—anything that would look like dynamite sticks when wrapped up?" he was asked.

"Oh, no!" said he, with a laugh. "I didn't have any money to buy anything."

The distance between the scene of the explosions and Carberry's Hall is about five miles, as the crow flies, and much longer by street travel.

LEADERS ON THE EXPLOSIONS.

Say If Strikers Are Responsible for Them They Will Be Repudiated.

When General Master Workman Parsons was seen in regard to the explosion on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, he said: "I condemn most emphatically the blowing up of the 'L' structure. If done by strikers they will be repudiated by the organization. This savors much of the old tactics charged as employed by the company in former strikes to create public sympathy. That is not a far-fetched idea.

"I have no doubt that every extreme will be resorted to in order apparently to justify the calling out of the State troops to assist in enabling these corporations to evade the law. A good illustration will be furnished perhaps from the fact that in all the assemblies of the strikers, and even among the newspaper correspondents, can be found agents acting for the interest of the company as against the men by advising the resort to all kinds of unlawful methods in support of a strike. An alleged newspaper man said to me that the only way to succeed was to fit the men out and organize a dark-lantern brigade."

Mr. Parsons added that he had sanctioned a reward of $500 that had been offered for the discovery of the guilty parties.

District Master Workman Pines also expressed himself freely in respect to the dynamite outrages.

"The explosions," said he, "will not help the cause of the strike at all; in fact, they would be a great detriment to it if it could be connected in any way with the striking men. Any man that would do anything of that sort is not a friend of ours. I do not believe that our men are in any way connected with the affair. However, if any of the men are, I would be the first man to have him prosecuted and sent to prison.

"It may also mean the calling out of the State militia if it can be shown that the striking men were in any way connected in it."

$1,000 REWARD IS OFFERED.

Mr. Rossiter Will Pay It for Apprehension of Guilty Parties.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company offered yesterday a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of blowing up the pillars supporting the elevated structure at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, with dynamite.

TRAFFIC IS NEARLY NORMAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Cars Give Good Service Through the Day —More Cars at Night.

The traffic on the lines of the old Brooklyn Heights Company continued good during yesterday, in spite of the insistence of the strikers that more men were going out. The casual observer in the course of a stroll down Fulton Street would never have guessed that a strike was in progress if his trip were made in the afternoon.

Not only the cars of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad, were well filled, but so were those of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the presence of a policeman on one of these at this time of the day was the exception.

The proportion of the cars of the Rapid Transit system running, according to the official estimate of the company, was about 80 per cent. for the day. The following table shows the number of cars passing Boerum Place and Fulton Street between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday and yesterday:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street..	30	29
Seventh Avenue	8	6
Greene and Gates Avenues	28	23
Crosstown	10	11
Fifth Avenue	8	7
Bergen Street	6	6
Flatbush Avenue	22	10
Fulton Street	20	24
Douglass Street	4	2
Third Avenue	19	14
Total	154	132

This is about normal headway, except on Nassau lines, Seventh and Fifth Avenues and Bergen Street, where headway is about 50 per cent.

This table was not issued by the railroad officials, but made by actual count. It will be noticed that the greatest gain was made on Flatbush Avenue, and yet on this line the branch going to Brighton Beach was altogether discontinued, although the Kings County extension ran to Brighton Beach. The Brighton Beach trolley is expected to start on Saturday.

MORE CARS OPERATED AT NIGHT.

The usual slow-down of traffic at night took place. The Fifth Avenue cars running through the hotbed of disaffection were altogether discontinued. Practically all lines to outlying districts, such as Coney Island and Canarsie, were tied up as a precaution. The Court Street and Third Avenue lines were, however, added to the list of those operated at night. The Fulton Street, Greene and Gates Avenues, Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street, Myrtle Avenue, Crosstown, Broadway and Bushwick Avenue lines were running, but on rather slow headway. The scenes of violence and cries of "Scab!" were diminished, as they were all through the day.

A representative of the General Superintendent's office said last night: "We are doing splendidly. Not one man left to-day so far as I know, and about fifty old men were taken on, besides more than that number of new men, who have had experience in trolley work and wanted to start with us. All old men that want to come back—and many of them are applying—have to come as new men, if at all. We will take them back if they have not been guilty of any ruffianism, and we feel that we will do the company no injury by taking them. Those of them who were intimidated into leaving we are willing to excuse if they have wives and families. We respect them more than if they had not shown cowardice, but are not disposed to be too hard on them.

"On the Putnam, Ralph Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Bergen Street, Hamburg Avenue, Third Avenue, and Douglass Street cars we are running on our full schedules. On Greene and Gates Avenues 95 per cent. of the cars are running, and about 50 per cent. of the Flatbush Avenue cars. We run about eight cars on Court Street to-night, a half-hour headway. We also ran a few cars on the Crosstown lines to-night."

QUIET DURING THE DAY.

The Police Keeping a Sharp Lookout for Wire Cutters—Fewer Arrests Than on Previous Days.

The situation in Brooklyn yesterday, so far as the police were concerned, was comparatively quiet and without incident of importance. The disorderly inclined among the strikers confined their operations almost wholly to car stoning, obstructing traffic in a small way, and in an occasional assault upon a motorman or conductor. Nothing approaching the proportions of a riot developed during the day, and, aside from the dynamiting of the elevated railroad structure in the early morning, there was no serious trouble to engage the attention of the police. The force in Brooklyn was somewhat weakened by the withdrawal of Manhattan men and the transfer of a part of the reserves to the Borough of Manhattan for temporary duty. The strikers, however, although aware of the reduction in the strength of the force on duty in Brooklyn, did not evince any disposition to take advantage of the situation.

As Chief Devery was busy with matters in Manhattan, the direction of affairs in Brooklyn yesterday devolved upon Deputy Chiefs Mackellar and P. H. McLaughlin. There were frequent conferences, however, over the telephone between Brooklyn Headquarters and Chief Devery at Mulberry Street.

The centre of activity in the Brooklyn Department yesterday was in the Detective Bureau, which is in charge of Capt. James Reynolds. Capt. Reynolds and his men put in a busy day.

That the tampering with the wires of the police telephone service, which was discovered on Tuesday night, but kept a secret, gave the department a great deal of concern, was manifested in the extreme measures adopted to prevent further acts of the kind. The closest kind of a watch was maintained during the day and night to frustrate any attempt at telephone wire cutting.

The wire cutting done on Tuesday resulted in cutting off the East New York precinct from Headquarters for several hours. The fact of the wire cutting did not leak out until yesterday morning, when it became public through the arrest of the alleged dynamite conspirators in Carberry's Hall. The police claim to have found pieces of telephone wire in the hall which were cut from the police lines.

FALLING OFF IN THE ARRESTS.

There was a marked falling off in the number of arrests made yesterday in Brooklyn in connection with the strike. About thirty were reported at headquarters during the day. As on the previous days of the strike, nearly all of the prisoners arrested were charged with either stone throwing, obstructing tracks, or interfering with motormen and conductors.

Mrs. Henrietta Brennan of 264 Bleecker Street, the first woman arrested in connection with the strike, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court. She was arrested on Tuesday, charged with throwing stones at a car on Hamburg Avenue, and also with obstructing the tracks on that avenue. Mrs. Brennan is the wife of a striking motorman. She appeared in court with her four months' old baby in her arms. She pleaded not guilty to the charges against her and was released in $200 bail for examination.

MR. PINES IS HOPEFUL.

Says Manhattan Strike Has Infused New Courage Into Brooklyn Men.

District Master Workman Pines was very hopeful yesterday.

"The strike in Manhattan," he said in an interview, "has infused new courage into our organization, and will tend to stiffen the backbones of the men here, who are now ready to make the fight to a finish. President Rossiter has been sending his agents through New Jersey looking for substitutes to take the places of the striking men, and has met with little success. The Manhattan strike will necessitate President Vreeland's sending out of town, too, for men. There will thus be competition, and that will mean a smaller importation of outside labor into Brooklyn.

"Perhaps it is true that the drawing off of the Manhattan police will tend to increase violence over here, but I do not favor violence, and do not think it will do us any good."

Mr. Pines said he had received a telegram from Boston yesterday morning saying that President Rossiter had advertised there for experienced motormen and conductors at $2 a day for ten hours' work. The day's situation, Mr. Pines said, was, on the whole, better than on any previous day. He said he was sure that less cars were being run than on any other day, and added that the men themselves were still united and prepared "to force the fight to a finish."

A YOUTHFUL PRISONER.

Eight-Year-Old Boy Tried to Wreck Cars by Greasing the Rails.

Eight-year-old Johnnie Courtney of 91 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, is tooth and nail with the trolley strikers. Johnnie measures up to less than four feet as to height, but yesterday he was the biggest kind of a hero in strike circles in the vicinity of South Ferry, through a bold but lawless deed, which landed him in the clutches of the police and invested him with the distinction of being the youngest prisoner arrested during the strike.

Johnnie's alleged act of lawlessness was that of attempting to wreck trolley cars on the steep hill on Atlantic Avenue, near South Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The method he was accused of employing to effect this purpose was that of liberally greasing the car tracks with soap so that the car would keep on going even after the brakes were applied. A policeman discovered the condition of the rails in time to avert a possible accident. On account of his extreme youth the lad was released. The Sergeant in charge warned the boy that he would be boiled alive in a vat of oil and tar if he ever did the like again. Johnny merely smiled derisively at the threat.

A. L. JOHNSON TALKS.

Repudiates a Charge Which Is Credited to President Rossiter.

Clinton L. Rossiter was quoted yesterday as follows in regard to the men arrested on suspicion of dynamiting the Fifth Avenue Elevated road in Brooklyn.

"I think you can safely say that one of the men arrested at the scene of violence, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, early this morning, is pretty close to 'Al' Johnson, the former President of the Nassau system. In fact, we have proof that a majority of the men arrested are old Johnson employes. You will see now why I have always refused to take back Johnson's employes."

This interview was sent in to ex-President Albert L. Johnson at his office at 71 Broadway. Mr. Johnson declined to talk on the subject, but dictated and signed the following as a reply for the use of any newspaper man who might call:

"The bleating of that nannygoat is not worth an answer, but if Mr. Rossiter will charge that I have encouraged any violence or charge that I knew anything about what occurred last night, I'll have him arrested."

SECURING MEN IN BOSTON.

Rapid Transit Company Gives Free Transportation to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is endeavoring to secure men here to operate its lines, and free transportation is furnished men who will go to New York. An office has been opened by J. W. MacNaughton, employment agent, 39 Cambridge Street, and twenty-eight conductors and motormen left to-night for Brooklyn via Fall River.

A reporter visited the office to-day and found the place crowded with applicants. Each man is required to sign this contract: "I am an experienced (conductor or motorman) and I understand that I am to take a striker's place in Brooklyn, New York. I understand that my wages will be $2 a day for ten hours' work out of twelve, and 20 cents an hour for overtime over thirty minutes."

To one not knowing the object of the applicants, it would be difficult to decide whether the men who left for New York to-night represented some march of Coxey's army or a congress of the unemployed of all nations. The majority have been dropped by the street railway lines in Boston and vicinity, or as one of the applicants said: "Most of us are cast-offs of the West End and Suburban lines, and are now willing to try our luck in New York."

NORTH BEACH IS DESOLATE.

The Hotels and Resorts There Badly Affected by the Strike.

The strike on the Brooklyn trolley roads has practically closed the hotels and resorts at North Beach, L. I. The Grand Street line, which carries most of the people to that resort, is running on an irregular schedule, and the managers of the road have notified the proprietors of the hotels at North Beach that the last car would leave there at 7 o'clock in the evening. This means that the people will not visit the place because they are obliged either to go home before the evening has fairly started or to stay there for the night.

Manager Kelterborn of the Jackson Point Hotel has discharged the members of the band which formerly furnished the music at that hotel, and other hotel men have made similar reductions in their expenses, as they say that with a week more of this condition of affairs the profits of the entire season will be wiped out, and they will close with a loss. Last night the beach presented almost the same deserted appearance that it does in the Winter months.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Man Named William Ashby in Trouble Last Fall.

In connection with the charge against the strikers in relation to the dynamite outrages made by William Ashby, some of the strikers recall the fact that a man named William Ashby was arrested in Brooklyn at the close of the political campaign last Fall charged with perjury. The arrest was made on an order secured from Supreme Court Justice Gaynor by counsel for the local Democratic Campaign Committee.

This Ashby was employed as a McCullagh deputy. He had caused the arrest of a man living on Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, charging him with illegal registration. The charge against the man was dismissed, and the local Democratic campaign managers turned the tables on Ashby by causing his arrest for giving false testimony.

The charge against Ashby was not pressed after election, and nothing further was ever done in the matter.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Italians Filling Places on Pennsylvania and Lehigh Piers—New Haven Road Men May Win.

The freight handlers' strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad Piers 27, 28, and 29, at the foot of Hubert Street, and on the same company's piers 1, 4, and 5, near the Battery, showed no signs of ending yesterday, although the company officials declared that so far as they were concerned the strike was at an end, as none of the strikers would now be allowed to return to work even should they desire to do so. Their places were being rapidly taken by Italians. Four hundred of the latter were brought down from Harlem by boat yesterday morning and put to work on the railroad company's Hubert Street piers, and after getting congested freight cleared away, the company began receiving west-bound freight at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Superintendent Townsend said the Italians now employed and others yet to be secured would remain permanently, and that none of the 605 strikers would be taken back.

Ten checkers belonging to the clerical force on the pier quit work yesterday morning out of sympathy for the strikers. Superintendent Townsend had got word of the contemplated action of these men and had thirteen new men ready to take their places the moment they went out. The ten strikers quietly left the piers and went home without making any statement of their grievances. Although a force of policemen was stationed in the vicinity to keep order there was little for them to do, as comparatively few of the strikers were in evidence.

The threatened strike among the freight handlers employed by the company in Jersey City did not take place yesterday. Whatever dissatisfaction might have been stirred up among the Jersey City men by the missionary strikers from New York was thought to have disappeared. The company is running an extra ferryboat loaded with freight from Jersey City to New York every fifteen minutes. To-day, it was said, that five car floats of market truck and three floats of melon cars would be brought across from Jersey City.

At Piers 1, 4, and 5 of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Battery, Superintendent Boden said that freight was being received and deliveries made as usual. One hundred and twenty Italians were at work on the piers yesterday, and it was said that the number would be increased to-day to 150, which is the number of men who went on strike.

"Not one of the men who struck from these piers," said Superintendent Boden, "will ever again work here. I have stood by them for years, but this is the last. These will be Italian piers henceforth, regardless of any action taken by the old men."

At Piers 2 and 3 North River, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, sixty Italians from Jersey City were at work yesterday in place of the strikers. Superintendent Fretz said that all the vacancies created by the strikers had not been filled, although they could be at any time. He intimated that some of the old hands might be taken back should they apply soon for work at the old rate of wages, which is 17 cents an hour. Work was resumed yesterday at Pier 44 of the Lehigh Valley Road, where forty-four freight handlers had gone on strike. Twenty Italians from Jersey City were employed there, and thirty more were to come. All the piers were guarded by police, but no trouble was expected.

At the piers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Nos. 45, 46, 50, 51, and 52 East River, the attitude of the 250 striking freight handlers who quitted work on Monday night had become somewhat aggressive. A party of the malcontents gathered during the forenoon, and making a tour of the piers, practically compelled numbers of men who had not gone on strike to quit work. The detail of sixteen policemen and two Roundsmen were inadequate to maintain order. The ranks of the strikers were recruited during the day by thirteen checkers and delivery clerks who went out in a body. The strikers demand an advance from 17½ cents to 20 cents an hour. Superintendent Morehouse notified them yesterday that the matter was being considered by the Directors of the road, and an adjustment of the difficulties is expected to-day. Much freight is piled up on the piers, and little or none is now being received or delivered.

MISS ABORN'S BODY ARRIVES.

Taken from Steamer Majestic to St. Thomas's Church—Funeral To-day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic from Liverpool, bringing with them the body of Miss Dorcas Aborn, who died of paralysis on July 1 in Paris. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, whose daughter Mrs. Shattuck is, was on the pier to meet the funeral party. Miss Aborn was a sister of Mrs. Strong.

Staterooms 45, 47, and 51 on the Majestic were through the removal of partitions made into a mortuary chapel in which reposed the casket containing Miss Aborn's body. The chamber was hung in black, and electric lights were kept constantly burning in it throughout the voyage.

The Rev. J. Wesley Brown, pastor of St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth Avenue, was also a passenger on the Majestic. The deceased was a member of this church, and there the body was taken from the steamer. Dr. Brown will conduct the funeral services there to-day at 11 o'clock. The interment will be private.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; S. Adler, clothing; Gerard House.

Brager, ... A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnum, F., Wallace, Idaho; dry goods; Gerard House.

Biehl, L. E., Kittanning, Penn., clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; I. Blum, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Summer & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Bumper, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. G. Heine, notions and fancy goods; C. L. Braman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Chalifoux, J. L. & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; O. Chalifoux, clothing; Stuart House.

Carroll, C. A., Oxford, N. C.; notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte City, Mon.; H. B. Albertus, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

David, J. H., & Brother, Dillon, S. C.; F. B. David, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Daly Brothers, Eureka, Cal.; C. D. Daly, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Levy, S. H., Huntsville, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; E. D. Eastman, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Friedman, J., Canton, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frear, William H., Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Graham, A. E., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; C. Graham, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Graham Brothers, Greenville, Texas; W. T. Graham, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Gulledge, Graham & Co., McGregor, Texas; J. P. Gulledge, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Graham, Douglass & Co., Terrill, Texas; J. A. Douglass, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Graham, Crawford & Co., Bonham, Texas; W. P. Crawford, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Grinsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grinsfeld, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Gratz, M., & Son, Lexington, Mo.; L. Gratz, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Houston, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Berger, M., Mercantile Company, Jonesborough, Ark.; J. Berger, notions and fancy goods; M. Berger, notions and fancy goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Howell, A. J., Alton, Ill.; carpets; Colonnade Hotel.

Huguely, E. E., West Point, Ga.; books and stationery; Colonnade Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery and furnishing goods; S. Graham, gloves; Stuart House.

Jolesch, W. & Son, Ennis, Texas; W. Jolesch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jarrell, Elliott & Co., Corsicana, Texas; F. A. Elliott, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; S Greene Street; Holland House.

Jones & Green, Dothan, Ala.; J. H. Jones, notions and fancy goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' underwear; 699 Broadway; Holland House.

Heyman, R. Phoenix, Arizona; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Lichtenstadter, H., Lima, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; M. Less, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mistrot Brothers, Houston, Texas.; G. A. Mistrot, clothing, cloaks, and upholstery goods; 396 Broadway; Gerard House.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Stuart House.

Morris Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Morris, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Madden, Jarrell & Co., Temple, Fla.; A. J. Jarrell, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. G. Mackay, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rauh & Frieberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Rauh, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ray & Elliott, Balton, Texas; S. M. Ray, notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and furnishing goods; 240 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Sapinsky, J., & Son, New Albany, Ind.; E. Cohen, clothing; J. Sapinsky, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y., W. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Holland House.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Wier, S. E., Cleburne, Texas; notions and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street, St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany N. Y.; F. Sherman, notions and furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Well, I., Opelika, Ala.; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens, Hoffman House.

Williams, G., Company, Knightstown, Ind.; C. Williams, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wentworth Clothing Company, Spokane, Washington; J. Wentworth, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; W. A. Preston, shoes; A. E. Saules, house furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co. *SPECIAL FOR THIS DAY, THURSDAY.*

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Colored French Percale Waists, in Stripes or Figures; value $1.85, ... 90c.

Imported Dimity Waists, in Violet, Pink or Blue, value $2.65, ... $1.25

Imported Colored Madras Waists; Value $2.50, 1.75

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—George Lippincott, Philadelphia; Major S. O. Wight, Scotland; the Earl of Yarmouth, London; W. H. Addicks, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Congressman Charles A. Russell, Connecticut.

MAJESTIC—A. Harris, Dallas, Texas; B. L. Chandler, Morristown.

HOLLAND—Henry W. Mack, Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL—A. A. Montairo, Honolulu; ex-Judge C. E. Bassett, Duluth.

HOFFMAN—L. P. Burrows, Washington; Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy.

ALBEMARLE—J. C. Pegram, Providence; Commander Allibone, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. H. Duell, Washington; ex-Gov. P. C. Cheeney, New Hampshire.

EMPIRE—W. M. Homer, Minneapolis; Charles T. Keller, Buffalo.

NETHERLAND—C. N.

The Wanamaker Store.

Bicycles

Road Flyers and Continentals

THIS is a great bicycle year. Wheels have had their ups and downs, their booms and their reactions, but they seem settled to a regular common-sense basis now, and

The Continental Bicycle

has contributed a great deal to this consummation.

The Continental in its first year was just the best wheel we could have made to sell at fifty dollars. At that price it attacked the ruling hundred dollar wheel, and things began to happen. It has kept pace with bicycle improvement ever since, and at its present price,

Twenty-five Dollars

it is the best all-around bicycle value we know. And we know the wheel business.

We have 150 more of the Road Flyer bicycles at $16. This wheel would seriously contest with the Continental for the leadership in value if we could call it a fixed offer. But it is not,—it is a glorious but transitory bargain. Forty of these 150 wheels are women's models.

The Orient, also,—but you know all about the Orient. $50 and $65.

Crash and Cotton Suitings Popular, Cheap Material enough for an outing skirt of the former will cost but 32c., though a little while ago it would have cost you 80c. Choose from cardinal, blue or green at 8c. a yard.

Rotunda.

Cotton bicycle suiting, in pretty mixtures of tans, blues and grays, 32 in. wide, at 14c. a yard. Looks like covert cloth, and is now extensively used for bicycle skirts.

Fourth Avenue.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs Half a dozen good values equally divided between men and women. Every handkerchief is up to the standard;—of pure Irish flax, and in desirable styles. These little prices:

FOR MEN
$1.50 doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; unlaundered.
$2.50 doz.—Hemstitched and full laundered.
$3 doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; full laundered.

FOR WOMEN
$1 doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; unlaundered.
$1.50 doz.—Hemstitched and hand embroidered; unlaundered.
$3 doz.—Lace trimmed and scalloped embroidered, sheer cloth; full laundered.

Broadway.

Making Men's Suits to Order We are closing up numerous lines of fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and cassimeres, and that movement brings this interesting proposition:

Choose from all the $25, $30 and $35 qualities at

$20 a Suit

And be assured of correct cut, unexcelled workmanship and perfect fit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Negligee Shirts 50c. Each 70 doz. of them now ready;—same grade as the 100 dozen we sold in one day last week. They are of percales, double printed, and have two collars and pair of cuffs. You rarely find a better value than these at 50c. each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Club Vellum Writing Paper, 10c. Pound A large quantity at a small price. Cream tint; thick strong texture; three shapes. 10c. a pound. Envelopes to match, 15c. a hundred.

Broadway.

Window Screens 8c. Each They were 15c. Imitation walnut; 25x18 in. closed, 32 in. open.

Linens Reduced Good linens must be all good—pure, fresh, bright, attractive, durable. That is precept. Below are a few examples, with prices that lend force:

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS
65c. yd.—Bleached Scotch damask, 67 in.; 75c. kind.
$1.40 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins; 20 in.; $1.75 kind.
$1.80 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins; 22 in.; $2.25 kind.
$1.50 each—Grass bleached cloths; 69x70 in.; $1.80 kind.
$1.60 each—Colored border fringed cloth; 66x88 in.; $2 kind.

TOWELS AND TOWELING
60c. doz.—Knife cloths, unhemmed; $1.20 kind.
$1.20 doz.—Glass towels; unhemmed; $1.92 kind.
$1.50 doz.—Irish huckaback; hemmed; $1.80 kind.
$1.80 doz.—Pure white Turkish bath, fringed; $1.80 kind.
$2.50 doz.—German; fancy weave; $3 kind.
8c. yd.—Glass toweling, plaid; 16 in.; 10c. kind.
11c. yd.—Bleached huckaback; 18 in.; 15c. kind.

Fourth avenue.

Outing Baskets Japanese telescopes, light, strong, sightly, 24 by 14 in.; 68c. each, with strap. Formerly $1.35.

Basement.

Austrian China Pieces, 10c. Each All these are tastefully decorated in flower and gold designs, and are fully worth double this price. Tea-plates and breakfast plates, cups and saucers,

10c. Each.

Main aisle and Basement.

The Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter We adopted it and gave it our name because it was the best machine we could find. The best—but only $60.

History, Fiction, Poetry—Books at 15c. You may choose from over a hundred titles,—old friends and new. Books that are well and tastefully bound in cloth, and in good strong print; 15c. each. Some of the titles:

Three Months Under the Snow.
Deep Down.—R. M. Ballantyne.
800 Leagues on the Amazon.—Jules Verne.
Gascoyne.—R. M. Ballantyne.
Masterman Ready.—Marryat.
Michael Strogoff.—Jules Verne.
The Pilot.—J. Fenimore Cooper.
The Two Admirals.—J. Fenimore Cooper.
Stories of France. Stories of Scotland.
Stories of Spain. Robinson Crusoe.
Little Daughter of the Sun.
Tanner Boy—Life of General Grant.
Children of the Abbey. Tom Brown at Oxford.
Tom Brown's School Days. Waverley.
Tales from Ariosto. Edwin Drood.
Barnaby Rudge. Chronicle of Canongate.
Katerfelto.—G. Whyte Melville.
Martin Chuzzlewit.

Ninth street.

We have a little catalogue of books for Summer reading that is yours for the asking.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

MR. A. VON MUMM'S MISSION.

German Minister Says He Has General Instructions to Encourage Friendly Relations with This Country.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. A. von Mumm, the German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who arrived here recently and on last Monday presented to President McKinley his credentials, was seen at the German Embassy to-day, and for the first time since his arrival consented to talk in a general way concerning current topics of interest between the two Governments. Mr. von Mumm is not a stranger in Washington, for he was here as First Secretary of the German Legation from 1888 to 1892, during which time he negotiated and signed the important reciprocity treaty with Germany. At that time Secretary Blaine formed a warm personal attachment for him.

"I am fortunate in returning to Washington at a time when the relations between the two countries are on such a friendly basis," said Mr. von Mumm. "Among those I have left behind—the responsible officials at Berlin as well as the people at large—I can assure you there is the most cordial sentiment of good will for the United States Government and for your people and a sincere purpose to maintain that relation. And I am glad to note among your officials the same evidence of good will. That is the strongest assurance of the bonds between Germany and the United States. I am glad to say there is not even a cloud on the horizon of our good relations."

Being asked as to the outlook on the Samoan question, which has engaged this Government and Germany, as well as Great Britain, the Minister said: "That is a case in point showing that what may seem to present serious difficulties readily yields to a satisfactory adjustment when the Governments have a sincere purpose to avoid causes for friction. In the case of Samoa, the critical phases appear to have disappeared. With the appointment of the Samoan Commission, a final adjustment is largely committed to their hands. What they have done thus far appears to be in the interest of all concerned, the foreign communities in the islands, the native Samoans as well as the three Governments for which they are acting. We are looking forward to a complete adjustment of this question and its elimination from official and public attention, for in reality it lacks the dignity and importance to warrant its being a factor of disagreement between great nations. I think this is the consensus of feeling on the part of all the Governments concerned."

In connection with Mr. von Mumm's arrival there has been much comment in the press as to the German reciprocity negotiations, and the possibility that he would push them actively to the front. As to this, he said:

"I notice that the American press infers that I come on a special mission relating to reciprocity. But I assure you I have no specific instructions which contemplate the immediate conclusion of a treaty. At the same time, it will be my aim to render every aid in encouraging the relations between the two countries, commercial as well as in an international sense, to remove any differences in the way of trade, and to secure that healthy flow of business which we enjoy along with other countries under the favored nation clause of existing treaties.

W. K. VANDERBILT BUYS LAND.

Has Secured Harbor Hill, on Long Island, for a Country Seat.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 19.—Harbor Hill, the highest point on Long Island, has now passed into the possession of William K. Vanderbilt. Some months ago it was known that the main portion of the Stephen Tabor estate had been bought by Mr. Vanderbilt, and that it was his intention to erect a handsome country house there.

The deal was not closed, it is said, until recently, the option being held open because the owners of small farms bounding the Tabor estate were holding out for high prices. The Tabor estate, while extensive and embracing the most desirable portion of the hill, did not afford Mr. Vanderbilt as much ground as he wanted, and, besides, it was inclosed on all but one side by the small farms. These he wished to secure, not only to complete the tract, but to obtain outlets in all directions.

It is said the prices for these properties were in some cases pretty high, considering that nothing but the land was purchased. It is said that in some instances the full value of the farms as they stood was paid, and as an inducement to the owners to sell they were allowed to retain the buildings, provided they were removed within six months.

Harbor Hill is 400 feet about tidewater in places. It overlooks Wheatley Hill, where William C. Whitney, E. D. Morgan, and others have their country places. The prices paid for the property are not known. It is said the Tabor heirs alone will receive over $70,000. The total area is about 227 acres.

Long Branch Hospital Extension Open.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—The new wing of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, the Stacie Harper Pavilion, was dedicated to-day. It cost $10,000, and the money was raised by ladies interested in the hospital. The wing is named after Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, a cottager at Norwood Park, who is active in the work of the hospital. President Thomas R. Wooley of the hospital presided at the exercises this afternoon. Others who took part were the Rev. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburg, Penn.; Col. J. A. McCall, the Rev. Robert M. Blackburn, H. P. P. Roche, and the Rev. William P. Cantwell.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Elma Centre, Emilie C. Ford; Glen, J. S. G. Edwards; Post Creek, F. N. Ferrinbough.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

SHAMROCK AGAIN A WINNER

Defeats the Britannia Easily Over a Shortened Course.

GROUNDS ON A MUDBANK

But Is Easily Towed Off, Apparently Uninjured — Two Seconds Faster Than Britannia in Stays.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 19.—There was beautiful weather to-day for the second trial of the yacht Shamrock, challenger for the America's Cup, against the Britannia. There were big crowds, both ashore and afloat, to witness the race. The course today was yesterday's course reversed. The starting point was off the Royal Yacht Squadron's house, around the Solent Bank buoy, thence to the Nab Lightship, finishing at the Spit buoy off Portsmouth.

The Prince of Wales boarded the Britannia shortly before the start.

There was a good southeasterly breeze blowing all the morning, but it softened considerably toward the time for the starting of the race. Both yachts carried club topsails. A good start was effected at 10:12 A. M., the Shamrock crossing the line half a length ahead of her competitor, being very smartly handled. She had a new spinnaker set for the run to the Solent Bank. Her sails seemed to set better than yesterday. The breeze almost died out as the yachts stood along shore, and the boats housed their spinnakers. The Shamrock then headed for the centre of the channel to avoid becoming becalmed on the lee of the island. The Britannia followed. There was but little air, and the yachts practically drifted during the next half hour. The breeze then revived, and the Shamrock, which meanwhile had slightly increased her lead, secured a start, widening the gap that separated her from the Britannia, and rounded the Solent Bank buoy at 11:17-20. The Britannia rounded the buoy at 11:21:35.

The boats returned close-hauled on the port tack. There was only the faintest breeze, and the Britannia was getting the best of it, slightly reducing the gap. Nearing Cowes, however, the breeze freshened considerably.

The Shamrock passed Ryde, going toward the Nab Lightship, a mile and a half ahead of the Britannia, and finally won easily.

The course as originally planned was, however, not completed. When off Southsea the Britannia signal that the Prince of Wales had an engagement in London and requested that the race be considered over, as he must return to Portsmouth. The Shamrock was immediately turned homeward.

Soon afterward the new yacht grounded on a sand bank outside Horsefoot Fort, between Portsmouth and Langston Harbor. She remained fast for ten minutes, when she was safely and easily towed off and back to Southampton. She was not apparently damaged in any way.

As was the case yesterday, the Shamrock showed her superiority very soon after the start was made. Beating to windward, she ran away from her opponent to the Nab Lightship, and again put about in the seconds, the Britannia occupying twelve seconds in the manoeuvre. The whole performance again showed that the challenger is far ahead of the Britannia, although the unfortunate becalming of the boats precluded the finishing of the course before the Prince of Wales was obliged to start for London.

PORTSMOUTH, July 19.—The Shamrock grounded on sandy bottom and was not hurt, so far as is known, but she will probably be examined by divers in the morning before starting for Belfast.

ENGLISH OPINIONS DIFFER.

Daily Graphic Doubts Whether Shamrock Comes Up to Expectations.

LONDON, July 20.—The morning papers express regret at the abortive ending of yesterday's trial race between the Shamrock and Britannia, which most of them say again proved the Shamrock much faster than the Britannia to windward, but only a trifle better before the wind.

The Standard says: "Enough has been seen and done to prove her merits. As a light-weather craft she has not been overrated."

The Daily Graphic is doubtful if the Shamrock has evinced such decided superiority as was generally expected. "She always had the upper hand of the course," the paper says, "and sneaked away from the Britannia in the faintest airs, but hardly enough to satisfy the expectations of her speed in reaching. No conclusion can be formed."

Mr. Iselin Expected Shamrock to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 19.—The cabled accounts received from the Solent relative to the race between the Shamrock and Britannia have been read with interest by every one on board the Columbia. Discussions followed as to the merits of the Shamrock, judging from her showing yesterday. The account of the race which he read did not seem to worry Mr. Iselin in the least. The officers and members of the crew were likewise in no way worried by the Shamrock's large margin of victory. They and Mr. Iselin said they expected her to win, and if she had crossed the finish line twenty or more minutes to the better they would not have been surprised.

COLUMBIA'S SAILING MASTER.

Criticism of Capt. Barr Is Deplored by Certain Yachtsmen—Mr. Iselin Will Retain Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, July 19.—Those who have been commenting on Capt. Barr's retention as sailing master of the Columbia might just as well keep their spleen to themselves. Mr. Iselin said to-day that he was perfectly satisfied with Capt. Barr, and that the latter would remain in command of the Columbia until she went out of commission. Mr. Iselin was not inclined to talk about the matter at first, and said so, but upon being pressed to give some expression upon the matter he spoke in condemnation of an article that appeared in a Boston paper Monday morning, declaring such criticism to be an outrage.

Spending his money with a lavish hand in the defense of the America's Cup, yachtsmen think Mr. Iselin should be allowed to choose for himself whatever course he thinks necessary in equipping, officering, and manning the cup defender. Such planning is not new to him, they claim. He has been the moving spirit in other contests in defense of the cup. Long years of experience as a racing yachtsman give him much valuable data to draw from in preparing his outfit for the task before him, is the sentiment of these yachtsmen.

When Mr. Iselin said that a certain criticism of Capt. Barr was an outrage, he was very much in earnest, and it also showed plainly that he meant to stick by Barr. In nearly all Bristol-built Cup Defenders the designers have sailed on the races, having a general oversight of the sails and giving advice when necessary. He will probably be on board Columbia when she races with the Shamrock in the same role.

So far the Columbia has finished first in every race with the Defender. This was done too in fair and square sailing, and it is claimed ought to have some bearing on the question of retaining Capt. Barr. Men of the strongest nerves will sometimes succumb, it is argued, to continued fault finding, and no good can be accomplished in persecuting Capt. Barr. His friends say his past record shows that he can be depended upon to efficiently fill the position of sailing master on the new defender. He stands high in the estimation of the prominent members of the New York Yacht Club.

His reputation as skipper of some of the fastest sailing yachts on the Atlantic coast is known to every yachtsman. Years ago he sailed the fifty-footer Minerva. He made quite a record with the Gloria and the Wasp. He commanded the Navahoe for Mr. Carroll in British waters. In later years, or in 1895, he was on the Vigilant when she was trial horse for the Defender, and was also skipper of the Colonia. This is proof enough to show that he knows his business and can be depended upon.

First Mate Allen has none but words of praise for Capt. Barr. He states that he has known him for years, in a friendly manner, and added that he had no kick to make. Capt. Rhodes of the Defender has expressed himself to the effect that the censure Capt. Barr has been subjected to was too severe and entirely unnecessary. The Columbia's mainsail was bent on this afternoon, and she is practically all ready to leave for Newport early to-morrow morning.

DEFENDER SAILS AT NEWPORT.

Makes a Satisfactory Showing in Trial for Friday's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The Defender left her anchorage on the west side of the Torpedo Station this morning and went outside for a spin to try her mainsail, which was recently altered in Bristol. Everything worked well and with the tuning up trial to-morrow the yacht will be ready to meet the Columbia on Friday for the first race of the series for the trophies offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

The new moorings for the Defender were placed at the west side of Goat Island to-day and consist of a can buoy painted white, with a mushroom anchor and ten fathoms of chain. The steam yachts Valiant, Narada, Sultana, and Nourmahal, with many guests, will follow the Columbia-Defender race on Friday. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will follow the race with a party of guests on the Carmita, and on the Queen Mab C. L. F. Robinson will do likewise.

The Defender's clubtopsail spar was tried after slight repairs this afternoon, and was found to be in good condition.

GEN. ANDERSON EXPLAINS.

Denies that He Said This Country Sought No Territorial Claims in the Philippines.

FORT THOMAS, Ky., July 19.—Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the Department of the Lakes, was seen here to-day and asked for a statement concerning the report from a Manila correspondent in which the Filipino Peace Commissioner, Zialcita, was quoted as saying that Gen. Anderson at a dinner given in his honor at Cavite had said that the Americans had not come to the Philippines for the purpose of taking one foot of territory with the view of permanent possession, but for the purpose of giving the Filipinos their independence.

Gen. Anderson very promptly and decidedly said he had never used any such language. He stated that when he reached Manila he had no transportation, forage, or fuel, and he applied to Aguinaldo for these things. This drew him into a correspondence with Aguinaldo, from which the General soon saw that Aguinaldo's purpose was to put every obstacle in the way of furnishing the things needed by the United States Army, and at the same time to lead the United States through Gen. Anderson into some sort of recognition of the Filipino Government.

In that correspondence the General says he made it plain to Aguinaldo that he was there in a purely military capacity, with no authority whatever to bind the United States by any act of recognition; that his intercourse with Aguinaldo was purely military, both being opposed by a common enemy. He also pointed out that, as no nation had recognized the Filipino Government, or had even given it belligerent rights, it was impossible for him to do anything of the kind.

"I want it distinctly stated," said the General, "that I never at any time made any such statement as is attributed to me by Zialcita. Another matter I wish to set right. I have seen it charged that I had clashed with Gen. Otis, and one story has it that I was recalled on that account. There was no clash between Otis and me. It is true, I made a suggestion with regard to attacking the Filipinos because they were intrenching in our front, and that Gen. Otis did not act upon it. But this made no clash. Gen. Otis may have been acting under direct orders from Washington. As to my recall, that was dated in January, and hostilities did not begin until February, so it could have had no connection with the active campaign as suggested."

SPANISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

Ransom Paid Banked to Prevent Its Use for War Purposes.

MANILA, July 19.—The Spanish commission charged with negotiating for the release of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expects to return to Tarlac soon, with full authority to secure the release of all the prisoners. The Commissioners hope to be able to make arrangements under which the money to be paid for the ransom of Spanish captives will be deposited in bank, to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future date, so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States.

The Filipinos have refused to allow civilian prisoners to embark on board a ship leaving Aparri, although they had passports signed by Aguinaldo.

TERRIFIC RAINS AT MANILA.

Streets Are So Flooded that Boats Had to be Used.

MANILA, July 19.—There have been terrific rains here during the last two days. In consequence it has been necessary to use boats in moving about the streets of Manila, and the whole country is flooded.

The total precipitation thus far in July has been thirty-five inches, and in the last thirty-one hours twelve inches of rain have fallen.

FILIPINOS FIRE ON A GUNBOAT.

One Soldier Killed Before a Gatling Gun Dispersed the Foe.

MANILA, July 19.—Insurgents concealed on the bank of the Rio Grande to-day fired on the gunboat Laguna de Bay, killing one soldier and wounding two.

The gunboat trained a Gatling gun upon the shore and quickly dispersed the insurgents.

Few Oregon Troops Died in Service.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A statement prepared at the War Department shows that of 56 officers and 1,316 enlisted men of the Second Oregon Regiment, only 49 were killed in battle or died of disease during the campaign in the Philippines, a percentage of 3.6. The total number of officers and men to be mustered out at San Francisco are 1,104, a number of discharges having been previously made. Only two men are marked as deserters.

Internal Revenue at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department received to-day an official statement from Manila to the effect that the internal revenue receipts for the month of May at that port were $33,191.69. The total amount of internal revenue receipts since American occupation is $279,196.26.

Austrian Praise for Dewey.

VIENNA, July 19.—The Neue Freie Presse has an article to-day heartily welcoming Admiral Dewey to Austria. Speaking of the coup de main at Cavite, the Neue Freie Presse sees in the Admiral the personification of daring coolness, and dwells on his calmness and amiability, describing him as a model soldier and gentleman, who will be placed in the same category as De Ruyter, Nelson, and Von Tegetthoff. The paper adds: "The great welcome extended to Admiral Dewey is intended not only for the hero, but, above all, to the glorious representative of the great American Nation, to which Austria-Hungary is united by so many ties and interests."

Not to be Guests of the City.

The Press Committee for the Dewey reception, through Herbert F. Gunnison, its Chairman, yesterday denied that it had even suggested that visiting representatives of newspapers and magazines should become the guests of the city during the celebration. The only proposition which has been discussed by the committee, Mr. Gunnison said, is that of providing accommodations for such visitors on board of the press boat on the day of the naval parade and on the reviewing stand on the days of the parades on land.

Admiral Dewey Writes to Gov. Smith.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 19.—Gov. Smith received a letter to-day from Admiral Dewey, dated at Manila, May 19. The Admiral states that his one thought is to get to the hills of Vermont.

To Welcome Dewey at Trieste.

TRIESTE, July 19.—Congressman George E. Foss of Chicago and Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, Naval Attaché of the United States Legation at Vienna, arrived here to-day in order to welcome Admiral Dewey.

New Yorkers Will Repair the Logan.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department to-day awarded contracts to the Morse Iron Works, New York, for refitting and repairing the transport Logan. The amount of the contract is $230,000.

SANTIAGO EPIDEMIC IS ENDED.

No Yellow Fever Cases in Five Days—Gen. Wood Will Not Lift Quarantine Until Danger Is Past.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—Notwithstanding the fever epidemic only sixteen deaths from all causes were reported last week. This is the lowest mortality record the city has ever known. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported in five days, and nearly all patients in the hospitals are convalescent. The medical officers claim that the danger is past.

The average monthly death rate in Santiago under the Spanish régime was 250, but since the American occupation it has been reduced to about 112, and is constantly decreasing, owing to the efficacious sanitary measures adopted.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, said to-day that the quarantine would be continued until he was entirely satisfied that there was no danger of infection. There is no fever in the province except the cases here, where the disease is under control.

Gen. Wood expects that business conditions will soon show great improvement, and says that good reports as to the state of affairs at various points in the province have been received, the Cubans gladly accepting their share in the American gratuity, surrendering their arms and returning to their homes.

The site for permanent Summer barracks at an altitude of 1,400 feet above the sea level has been selected by Gen. Wood, and 200 men are now engaged in the construction of a road to the spot.

George F. Olsen of Denver, Assistant Superintendent of the Barber Asphalt Company, died from yellow fever to-day.

More Yellow Fever in the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a cable from Havana saying a second case of yellow fever has appeared in the Fifteenth Infantry, and a teamster in the Eighth Cavalry has also been stricken. Both of these regiments are in Puerto Principe. The Fifteenth will move into a new camp.

DEMAND FOR TOBACCO.

Report that Holders of It in Havana Cannot Sell It Ridiculed.

A dispatch from Havana published yesterday said that tobacco was seemingly a drug in the market, as large quantities of last season's crop remain in the hands of buyers, who have been unable to find purchasers at profitable prices. This condition, it was added, is inexplicable, as the tobacco is of good quality and the market is supposed to be short, owing to the small quantities grown on the island in the last few years.

The statement was characterized as absurd in the tobacco-importing district, in the vicinity of Pearl and Water Streets.

A representative of Pendas & Alvarez voiced the general opinion, as follows: "We have had a shortage for three years in consequence of the troubles in Cuba, and the supply of Havana tobacco is practically exhausted. The stocks on hand in the bonded warehouses in this country during the past year have shown it. The last crop grown amounted to only about a quarter of a normal one. Under these conditions prices never ruled so high as they do now. The assertion, therefore, that large quantities of tobacco remain in the hands of buyers who have been unable to find purchasers at profitable prices is ridiculous."

The latest reports from authoritative trade sources show that the leaf market is very active. "Every lot finds a buyer," says one of these reports, "and although prices are high, buyers pay them. Those who are in the back seat waiting for prices to go down may as well make up their minds that the prices will keep as they are. In the country everything is being bought up."

WILSON'S MATANZAS SPEECH.

Cuban Papers Quote Him on the Future of the Island.

HAVANA, July 19.—The papers publish the speech delivered at the Santiago celebration banquet in Matanzas on Monday night by Gen. Wilson, Military Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, in full, but lay particular stress upon the following excerpt:

"What is to become of Cuba it is impossible to say with certainty. It would be a bold man who would undertake to point out the various steps to the final destination of the island. But Cuba can rest assured that, having become enmeshed in the commercial system of the great Nation which is her nearest neighbor, she cannot avoid its influence any more than she can avoid the influence of the planets, whatever her hopes and aspirations. Her course, the resultant of the combined forces exerted upon her, which are greater than man's wishes and influence, whether she becomes a republic or a friendly ally under the influences of a commercial union or even a protectorate, makes little difference to us or to her.

"After the lavish sacrifices of blood and treasure in her behalf, we must care for her faithfully to the end. We have stricken the shackles from her limbs and given her liberty and independence with an ungrudging hand, and we shall give her a blessing in the high, American way, which says: 'If you give a man a dollar, give it as though it were a withered leaf and you had a whole forest of them.'"

FOUND A RICH BENCH CLAIM.

New York Artist Washes Out Seventeen Ounces in One Day.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—Harold Sturges, a well-known Chicagoan, is here from Rampart City with a story of a wonderful bench claim find made there just before he arrived. A young New York artist named Davis, after working for months trying to find gold in the Hunter Creek bed, decided to run in a tunnel on Claim 17. He had not gone far before a pay streak was found, and in one day he washed out seventeen ounces.

This caused a stampede, and benches on the entire creek were located. Sturges says over 200 Chicagoans are in the vicinity of Rampart City. Nearly all are doing well.

Klondike Nugget for Mr. McKinley.

SEATTLE, July 19.—President McKinley will soon receive a large nugget from the new Cape Nome district, in the Klondike. Nicholas J. Trodo, United States Land Commissioner at St. Michael, who hails from Canton, Ohio, secured it for him.

HAD HER SON ARRESTED.

Chicago Woman's Plan to Keep Her Boy from Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of the Anarchist, would rather see her son in a prisoner's cell than let him go to Manila as a soldier to fight Filipinos.

His enlistment a few days ago led to a quarrel with his mother, with whom he lives at 1,777 North Troy Street. It is said the boy struck Mrs. Parsons. She pleaded with him to reconsider his determination to leave her, and when he refused she swore out a warrant charging assault.

STATE GUARDSMEN MUST RESIGN

Illinois Officers Refused Leave to Fight in Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Officers of the Illinois National Guard who have been offered commissions in the United States volunteer regiments now being organized must resign from the State service if they accept. The dictum went forth from the Adjutant General's office to-day that no leaves of absence will be granted to any officer wishing to go to war.

In support of the ruling it is asserted that granting of leaves of absence would prove an injustice to junior officers who desire promotion in the State Guard, and who, if officers receiving United States commissions retain their connection with the Guard, would be disqualified for promotion.

The ruling was the result of the application made by First Lieut. Harry Blasland of Company F, Fifth Infantry of Quincy, who has received a commission from Washington as First Lieutenant of the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, now being organized at Fort Sheridan, and who requested a leave of absence from the State during his Philippine service. His application was formally refused.

Brooklyn Man's Attempted Suicide.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 19.—Robert Metcalf, a retired Brooklyn real estate dealer, tried to end his life here late last night by drowning himself. He jumped off the Mascot Dock into shallow water not five feet deep, and held his head under the water. Albert Saunders and William Maginnes succeeded after a hard struggle in rescuing Metcalf.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office

Springs 1 and 2.

Nature's Nerve Tonic and Anti Dyspeptic.

The late Alexander Gregg, D.D.;
Bishop of the Diocese of Texas:

"Mrs. Gregg, who has long been a sufferer from **Nervous Indigestion**, has derived great benefit from **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Spring No. 2, and is **now eating with impunity various articles which she has not been able to touch before for years.** From its highly beneficial action in her case, I must regard this water as possessing **extraordinary virtues, and it will afford me pleasure to make it known to my friends in Texas."**

Rev. R. A. Goodwin, *of the Diocese of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:*

"I have made use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Spring No. 2, for **Indigestion** and **Nervous Prostration with the happiest results.** It has increased to a marked degree both **my appetite and digestive** power, and invigorated my general health. When suffering great **Nervous Prostration, the result of over mental labor,** I have found it a **prompt** and **wonderful restorative** and I regard it as very **valuable to the brain worker."**

Rev. Herbert T. Bacon, *of the Virginia Conference, Clarksville, Va.:*

"I suffered **severely** from **Dyspepsia** and **Insomnia** attended **with great and constant depression of spirits** on account of which the annual Conference granted me a year for rest and recuperation. **Cod liver oil** and **stimulants** were **not only medicine,** but **my principal nourishment, my stomach refusing to digest other food.**

"I visited the BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS and used freely of the Water of the ORIGINAL SPRING, NOW KNOWN AS NO. 1. **It soon gave me a keen appetite and healthful digestion, and I was able to partake with perfect impunity of the richest dishes found upon the hotel table. The exhilarating effect of the Water was very marked** and my despondency gave way to a cheerful, hopeful spirit; the **insomnia was relieved to a great extent,** though not entirely. Continuing the use of the Water for several months, my health **was entirely restored, and I reported myself to the Conference in November ready for itinerant life."**

The water of Spring No. 1 is both a **Nerve** and a **Blood Tonic** and for **Pale Anæmic persons** and where there is **extreme nervous prostration is as a general rule to be preferred.**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.
Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.
Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit, The Elsner-Mendelson Co., Agents, New York, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHANGES ON THE LONG ISLAND.

Debit and Credit Marks Used in Recording Services of Employes.

The employes of the Long Island Railroad have been notified that beginning last Saturday the company will use a system of debit and credit marks in recording their services. For every six months served without cause for reprimand two credit marks will be given. In addition to this all acts of meritorious service or faithfulness to duty will be cause for additional credits. The debit marks, which will equal ten days' suspension from duty, can be canceled by credit marks. Credits will not count, however, where the offense calls for dismissal.

Beginning from the same date all emergency work is to be paid for as overtime. When employes are called to court or elsewhere on business for the company they will be paid as if working. Transportation and expenses will also be allowed. Where but one man is employed as station agent twelve hours is to be considered a day's work, and all time over is to be paid for. Men leaving the employ of the company will receive service letters showing their record with the company.

The telegraphers and towermen are notified that the company will hereafter make promotions according to seniority, based upon ability, capability, and efficiency considering the increased responsibilities resulting from promotion. Twelve hours will constitute a day's work for towermen, and over time will be paid for.

FREIGHT RATES IN KENTUCKY.

Decision Enforcing Long and Short Haul Clause Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals a new tariff will go into effect on all Kentucky railroads to-morrow, which will be most injurious to Louisville business interests. The court recently decided that the long and short haul clause must be enforced and the railroads, being unable to give all towns the benefit of low rates made possible by large towns, was forced to raise the rates on long hauls.

The result is that Cincinnati and Evansville merchants and others outside the State can by their own tariffs reach territory within a few miles of Louisville at much less rates. The Railroad Commission held a special session in Louisville to-day and heard arguments by members of the Board of Trade and traffic officials protesting that the enforcement of the decision would be ruinous to Louisville and to the State. Decision was reserved.

A NEW KENTUCKY RAILROAD.

The Louisville and Atlantic Company Incorporated by a Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—A Philadelphia syndicate to-day incorporated the Louisville and Atlantic Railroad Company. The purpose is to acquire and operate the Richmond, Nicholasville Irvine and Beattyville Road, recently sold under order of the Federal court. The capitalization of the company is $2,000,000, represented by 20,000 shares of stock. The incorporators are Robert Cochran of Louisville, 20 shares; G. W. Gourley of Beattyville, 20 shares; James B. McCory of Richmond, Ky., 20 shares; George MacLeod of Louisville, 20 shares; David W. Fairleigh of Louisville, 20 shares; Charles A. Furbush of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Robert G. McDougal of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Fred F. Drake of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Robert W. Davis of Pennsylvania, 20 shares; Thomas W. Synnott of Wenonah, N. J., 6,000 shares; John Sparhawak of Philadelphia, 6,000 shares.

The Directors are Robert Cochran, G. Gourley, James B. McCory, George MacLeod, David W. Fairleigh, Charles A. Furbush, Robert G. McDougal, Fred F. Drake, Robert W. Davis, and Charles G. Mayhew.

A Belt Line for St. Louis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 19.—The Secretary of State to-day chartered the County Belt Railway of St. Louis, with a capital of $1,000,000, the incorporators being prominent citizens of St. Louis. The road will be thirty miles long, and will encircle the city, connecting all lines.

Champion Balloon Yarn.

From The London News.

At Graz, in Styria, Signor Merighi, an Italian aeronaut, ascended in his balloon to a height of considerably over 10,000 feet, when the balloon burst suddenly and fell. At a distance of about forty feet from the earth Signor Merighi threw himself out of the car. He broke one leg and was taken up unconscious, but living, and was taken to a hospital.

During the fall he wrote on a paper, found in the car: "Am dying contentedly, having reached my term."

Signor Merighi states that at the height of 3,500 meters the balloon suddenly swelled to an enormous size, and though he immediately opened the ventilator, it burst with a tremendous crash, and was rent open from top to bottom. It formed, however, a kind of dome, which served as a parachute, in the tremendous fall that followed.

WILL NOT SEND TROOPS.

Governor of Kentucky Informed that a Better Brand of Whisky Is All Clay County Needs.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 19.—Gov. Bradley decided to-night not to call a special session of the Legislature or send troops to Clay County under present conditions. A well-known mountain official, who was called on by the Governor for an opinion as to what was the best means for the restoration of order in Clay County, responded that he thought the whole thing could be settled by introducing a better grade of whisky into Manchester to take the place of "moonshine" liquor, distilleries for which are on almost every farm.

LONDON, Ky., July 19.—The death of E. D. Fisher makes four fatalities in the fight near Manchester Monday. The reported death of Robert Philpot is incorrect, but it is thought he will be the fifth victim. Green Griffin, who had both legs shot off, also will die. George Philpot and Alex Fisher are said to be recovering. It is claimed that the Philpots now have 100 friends assembled, armed with Winchesters, awaiting a threatened attack from the Morris band, the Griffins and Chadwells, who are reported only two miles distant with an equally strong force.

NEGRO CARPENTER'S FALL.

**Sawed Off a Board He Was

LARCHMONT CLUB'S RACES

Boats Disabled and Damaged by a Northwest Breeze.

COLONIA ONCE MORE A WINNER

Syce Wins in Her Class, While the Boston Boat Meemer Leads in the 43-Foot Class of Sloops.

The third race of the Larchmont Yacht Club race week series was sailed yesterday off Larchmont in a fluky northwest breeze that disabled some of the boats and damaged others. The wind varied from a fifteen-mile clip to mere zephyrs. There was a big list of entries and a goodly number of starts, though a few of the yachts entered did not sail, among them several of the schooners.

Commodore Postley had Colonia out, however, and for the sake of a race arranged a thirty-minute handicap with the old Atlantic, which was beaten 5 minutes and 16 seconds over and above the handicap. The fifty-one-footers Syce, Kestrel, and the Acushla II. tried conclusions again, with Syce a winner, despite a five-minute handicap in crossing, while the new Hanan boat beat Kestrel, which split her jib.

In the yawl class, the Albicore and the Sultan started, but Sultan carried away half of her topmast in one of the hard puffs of wind and drew out shortly after the start.

Klora beat Liris by 1 minute and 31 seconds over a five-minute handicap. The Boston boat Meemer was the winner in the forty-three-foot class of sloops, beating Hussar, Eurybia, and Irex.

Possum won from Zenobia, Oiseau from Momo, and Spindrift from Mongoose and Rel, the Kittie losing her rudder. The twenty-one-foot knockabout Relga had a walkover, Edwina II. won in Class Q, Volsung in Class S, and Qui Vive in the twenty-five-foot cat class, while the Kazaza added another to her list of victories in the little twenty-footers. In the special race for Class W, Skimmaug was disabled, and Lobster won.

The Windora, racing with Volsung and Dosoris II., had her port spreader carried away by the Kestrel, with which she got afoul.

The schooners sailed three times around the course from the stake boats off Larchmont Harbor to Parsonage Point, to Red Spring Point, and home, a total distance of 32¾ miles. The larger sloops went twice around this course, the distance being 21½ miles, while the smaller boats sailed over course No. 9 twice, the distance being 10½ miles. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS B—HANDICAP.

Colonia allows 30 minutes. Start, 11:35 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'd Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	4:11:12	4:11:12
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	86.31	4:46:28	4:16:28

SLOOPS, CLASS K—51-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:45 A. M.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:12:45	3:12:45
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:22:17	3:22:17
Acushla II., H. W. Hanan	50.15	3:22:14	3:22:14

CLASS K—CRUISING TRIM—HANDICAP.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	3:36:51	3:31:51
Klora, M. C. Parsons	46.50	3:30:20	3:30:20

CLASS L—43-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

Hussar, J. D. Baird	39.06	3:36:32	3:36:32
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	42.80	4:23:00	4:18:47
Irex, C. Meyer	42.90	4:06:16	4:06:16
Meemer, R. B. Nickerson	36.75	3:26:22	3:26:22

YAWLS, CLASS L—43-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	4:22:56	4:22:56
Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.93	Disabled.	

SLOOPS, CLASS M—36-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:55 A. M.

Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	34.73	3:50:00	3:50:00
Zenobia, ——	35.10	4:16:20	4:16:20

KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12 M.

Momo, C. H. Crane	25.00	4:07:43	4:07:43
Oiseau, H. W. Maxwell	25.00	4:06:25	4:06:25

RACEABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:05 P. M.

Kittie, Hazen Morse	22.00	Disabled.	
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00	2:15:00	
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	2:18:16	
Rel, E. Lentilhon	21.00	2:37:03	

KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:05 P. M.

Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	2:32:15	2:32:15

CLASS Q—20-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:10 P. M.

Edwina II., J. N. Gould	16.00	3:03:41	3:03:41
Fidget, ——	..	3:18:36	3:18:36
Nike, ——	..	2:57:11	2:57:11

MAINSAIL YACHTS, CLASS S—30-FOOT RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Volsung, De Forest Bros.	..	2:13:10	2:10:26
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	..	2:17:04	2:17:04
Windora, W. L. Ward	29.40	Disabled.	

CLASS T—25-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	24.87	2:23:48	2:23:48
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.04	3:04:15	3:04:15
Vera, J. M. Bradley	20.07	2:29:10	2:29:10
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	..	2:23:25	2:23:25

CLASS V—20-FOOT RACING MEASUREMENT.

Start, 12:15 P. M.

Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00	Did not finish.	
Ox, R. N. Bovier	19.14	2:51:30	2:51:30
Bogey, G. P. Vail	17.10	2:55:40	2:55:40
Ka-Za-Za, T. F. McCahill, Jr.	17.32	2:19:25	2:19:25

CLASS W—SPECIAL RACE.

Start, 12:20 P. M.

Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	15.00	3:02:40	3:02:40
Skimmaug, F. Benham	..	Disabled.	

YACHT CLUB RUN TO NEWPORT.

Rhode Island Boats Are Led Into Port by the Llewellyn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The fleet of the Rhode Island Yacht Club arrived to-day from Wickford. Commodore Bannigan led the way with the fact steamer Llewellyn. The schooner Rusalka, with Vice Commodore Olney and the sloop Ramallah, with Rear Commodore Skinner of Fall River, followed, and the other boats of the fleet arrived shortly afterward. These included the steamer Veithra, with former Rear Commodore Lippitt; the sloop Amile, the Yankee, owned by G. E. Darling; the Marguerite, with J. D. Peck; the Amorita, A. H. Holmes, and a number of others.

The times of the run for the various prizes were as follows:

SCHOONERS.

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Priscilla III.	10:12:55	11:54:00	1:41:05
Rusalka	10:20:00	11:54:20	1:34:20
43-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Daffodil	10:15:42	12:04:15	1:50:23
Sharon	10:15:18	12:20:35	2:06:23
36-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Amorita	10:16:50	12:27:45	2:10:55
Ramallah	10:14:12	12:00:30	1:46:18
30-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Curlew	10:15:55	12:17:05	2:01:10
Matacom	10:14:50	12:16:45	2:01:55
21-FOOTERS—SLOOPS.			
Banneret	10:16:05	12:32:07	2:16:02
Vintl	10:16:20	12:30:20	2:14:00
30-FOOTERS—CATBOATS.			
Gismonda	10:16:20	12:34:04	2:17:44

Another Victory for Vaquero III.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.— Vaquero III. was the winner in the race of the thirty-footers this afternoon. The wind was strong at times from the northwest. The start was made at 3:10 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:04:09	1:54:09
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:07:27	1:57:27
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:08:28	1:58:21
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:09:18	1:59:18
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:09:30	1:59:30
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:10:06	2:00:06
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:12:20	2:02:20

The course sailed was over the bay.

Australians Versus English Players.

MANCHESTER, July 19.—The fourth test cricket match between the Australian team and Players of England was continued to-day. When the Australians had scored 346 runs for seven wickets down, in their second innings, they declared the innings closed. The Players' score in their first innings was 327 and the Australians in their first innings made 196. England therefore had to score 216 runs in the second innings in order to win. The game was, however, drawn after the English eleven had scored 94 runs for three wickets down.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

LAKEWOODS WIN AT POLO.

George J. Gould's Team Defeats the Rockaway Second Team for the Southampton Cups.

George J. Gould's Lakewood polo team won the Southampton Cups yesterday given by P. Fenelon Collier, defeating the Rockaway second team on the field of the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The final score was 13¾ goals for Lakewood to 9¾ for Rockaway. On the victorious team, besides Mr. Gould, were "Jack" Dallett, Jr., P. F. Collier, and J. E. Cowdin, the latter a nine-handicap man on the Rockaway first team, but who has played for Lakewood since Robert J. Collier broke his collarbone.

The Rockaway Club members and friends turned out in good numbers, and with a very noticeable tendency to cheer every good play made by the home competitors. Each Rockaway goal occasioned a prodigious amount of hand-clapping, hat-waving, and cheering, but this enthusiasm could not weaken Lakewood's system of making goals, and after the second period it was clear to see who would win.

The teams lined up as follows:

LAKEWOOD.	Hd'cp.	ROCKAWAY 2D.	Hd'cp.
1..George J. Gould	2	1..W. A. Hazard	4
2..J. Dallett, Jr.	4	2..F. D. Savage	4
3..J. E. Cowdin	9	3..F. S. Conover	7
Back..P. F. Collier	3	Back..R. La Montagne, Jr.	2
Total	18	Total	17

The Rockaway men put up a stiff fight, and at the close of the second period it looked as though they might lower the orange and black colors of their opponents. The second period was most prolific in goal making, Rockaway earning 5 out of the 9 that were made, and at the call of time the home men were 1¼ goals in the lead. Dallett and Cowdin buckled down to hard work in the next period, and made 6 goals, while Conover saved Rockaway from being shut out entirely. As a team the Jerseymen played together much better, and they were better hitters of the ball.

George Gould made one goal, the first in the last period, when the ball was almost between the posts, but with that exception he hardly struck at the ball at all. He kept close to Rene La Montagne, the youngest player of the Rockaway set, but, notwithstanding his persistency, young Montagne frequently rode away from Gould and backed the ball cleverly.

He will play to-day in a boy's polo match for cups which have just been given by George Gould. It will be the first regular juvenile polo contest ever held at Rockaway, and considerable credit is given to Mr. Gould for encouraging the sport among the boys. The players will be divided into two teams of four, the lads who will take part being R. La Montagne, Jr., Raymond Herbert, Le Grand Benedict, Cortland Dixon, Max Kennedy, Monte La Montagne, D. Chauncey, and Lawrence Rand.

The score of the polo game by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	2:00
No. 2.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	4:00
No. 3.	F. D. Savage	Rockaway	5:30

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	0:30
No. 2.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	2:30
No. 3.	Unknown.	Rockaway	Length.
No. 4.	F. D. Savage	Rockaway	1:30
No. 5.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	0:30
No. 6.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	2:00
No. 7.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	2:00
No. 8.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	0:15
No. 9.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	0:15

Penalty of one-quarter of a goal against Lakewood for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	2:00
No. 2.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	1:00
No. 3.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	6:30
No. 4.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	1:00
No. 5.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	0:30
No. 6.	J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	3:30
No. 7.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	1:30

Played one minute overtime. Penalty of one-quarter of a goal against Rockaway for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	George Gould	Lakewood	0:30
No. 2.	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	1:00
No. 3.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	3:00
No. 4.	F. D. Savage	Rockaway	4:30

Summary—Goals earned—Lakewood, 14; Rockaway, 9. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 1. Lost by penalties—Lakewood, one-quarter of a goal for a safety; Rockaway, one-quarter of a goal for a safety. Total score—Lakewood, 13¾; Rockaway, 9¾. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Scorer and timekeeper—Eugene S. Goadby.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEET.

Enormous Demand for Tickets for Saturday's Contest—Americans Are All in Excellent Form.

LONDON, July 19.—At the Queen's Club to-day J. T. Roche and J. T. Harrington, both of Harvard, contested for the honor of being the partner of C. D. Daly (Harvard) at the broad jump in the athletic games on Saturday between teams representing Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. Roche covered 22 feet 3 inches and gained the place.

A number of the Oxford-Cambridge team practiced in the afternoon. H. E. Graham (Oxford) and C. F. W. Struben (Cambridge,) half-milers, set out to do a third of a mile in 1:16, but Graham completed the distance in 1:14.

The demand for tickets for Saturday's contest is so great that the club is extending the stands and making every possible use of the space. "The Belle of New York" and other American companies playing in London have suspended matinées for Saturday, in order that the members may attend.

The chief event of to-day for the Harvard-Yale team was the contest between F. A. Blount (Yale) and C. Dupee (Yale) to decide the entry for the 100-yard dash. There was a close contest, which resulted in a victory for Blount by a few inches; time, 0:10 3-5.

F. Z. Fox (Harvard) did some smart practice, as did the milers and half-milers. Few of the men will require any further hard work. All of them are in excellent form, and while none is boasting, it is evident that the men and their trainers are confident of success.

STATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Two New York Experts Survive Second Rounds at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, July 19.—The second day's play in the New York State championship lawn tennis tournament attracted a large crowd to the Sedgwick Farm Tennis Club here to-day. Both of the New York experts survived the second round, and they are expected to meet in the finals on Friday. In the semi-final to-morrow, Fisher meets Little, the Princeton champion, while Paret plays Jenney, the former champion of Princeton.

The feature of the day was the defeat of Grant, the Columbia interscholastic champion, by Little. The Princetonian had all the best of the match, and the result was never in doubt. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—First round—Howard Lewis beat W. B. Smith, 6–2, 6–2; E. P. Fisher beat George Wagner, 6–2, 9–7; A. D. Jenney beat Parke Wright, 7–5, 6–2; A. C. McMaster beat M. H. Northrup, 6–3, 6–3; J. A. Randall beat S. P. Ware by default.

Second round—R. D. Little beat W. C. Grant, 6–3, 7–5; E. P. Fisher beat Howard Lewis, 7–5, 6–1; A. D. Jenney beat A. C. McMaster, 6–2, 6–2; J. P. Paret beat J. A. Randall, 6–1, 7–5.

Championship Doubles—First round—J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat J. A. Randall and W. W. Magee, 6–3, 6–4.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary round—Huntington Lewis beat J. H. Torrey, Jr., 7–5, 6–1.

Handicap Singles —Preliminary round—H Burdick, (scratch,) beat A. C. McMaster, (owe half fifteen,) 10–8, 6–4; Huntington Lewis, (half fifteen,) beat W. B. Smith, (owe half fifteen,) by default; Howard Lewis, (owe half fifteen,) beat Norton, (scratch,) 6–2, 3–6, 6–1; George Wagner, (scratch,) beat W. W. Magee, (owe half fifteen,) 4–6, 6–1, 6–4; Parke Wright, (scratch,) beat W. C. Grant, (owe fifteen,) 6–0, 6–2; W. F. Couper, (scratch,) beat F. Winans, (fifteen,) by default.

First round—E. P. Fisher, (owe half forty,) beat J. H. Torrey, Jr., (owe half fifteen,) 8–6, 6–0; A. D. Jenney, (owe fifteen,) beat M. H. Northrup, 6–0, 6–0; Harry Burdick, (scratch,) beat S. P. Ware, (owe half fifteen,) by default; L. J. Grant, (half thirty,) beat W. F. Couper, (scratch,) 7–5, 8–6; R. D. Little, (owe fifteen,) beat J. A. Randall, (owe half fifteen,) 6–1, 6–1.

New Western Tennis Champion.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Western Tennis Championship reverted to Carr B. Neel to-day, when he defeated Collins in the championship round of the tournament at the Kenwood Country Club. In a closely contested match the champion of 1895 and 1896 regained his lost title and came into permanent possession of the Spalding Trophy Cup. Collins, who had held the cup two years, lost to Neel as challenger, to-day, in three straight sets, 6–4, 6–3, and 6–3. This will probably be the new champion's last tournament match, as his duties as mining engineer will hereafter require his presence in the mining districts of Mexico.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Orthos Ran Away in the First Event and Broke His Leg.

ACCIDENT TO JOCKEY McCUE

He Was Thrown by Lamity and Cut and Bruised—Merry Prince's Surprising Reversal of Form.

So many startling changes of form have come to the surface since the Brighton Beach Racing Association opened its meeting that the patrons of the game have either been hardened to this sort of thing or have made up their minds that grumbling will not help them any. So now when any horse shows up in bad shape one day and a few days later runs as if he were fit to race for a kingdom, the matter occasions only momentary comment and then is forgotten in the excitement of trying to pick the winner of the next turn of the wheel of fortune. Sometimes, however, the matter of jockeyship may make some difference in the form shown by horses, and it may perhaps be due to the fact that Taral had the mount on Merry Prince in the mile and a quarter handicap yesterday that Merry Prince ran such a good, game race and won.

A few days ago Merry Prince was the favorite in a race at a mile and a sixteenth, and he ran a race that a big St. Bernard would have been ashamed to show. He was ridden on that occasion by Doggett, and his price receded rapidly from 4 to 5 to 7 to 5. Doggett, however, has the bad luck or some other bad quality of being beaten almost always on a favorite that goes up in the betting, and Merry Prince ran as the betting indicated he would run, and could scarcely untrack himself. He was fourth and St. Cloud won. But he had a jockey in the saddle yesterday—one who is not attacked by fear when the price against his mount lengthens and who tries to win under any circumstances. Taral gave Merry Prince a ride that won first money for him by a short head from Decanter and took him through a desperate drive all the way through the stretch to do it.

There was weeping and wailing among the players of form afterward, but like all other cases of form reversal since the meeting opened. Merry Prince's inconsistency was soon forgotten.

There were accidents enough in the first race to last for a week's racing, and, as a result, the clever lightweight jockey McCue will probably be unable to ride for a week or two; the horse Orthos will have to be destroyed, and a search party will have to be organized to find The Dauphin, who was last seen tearing up the Coney Island Boulevard toward Brooklyn. After a number of futile breaks in this race, Orthos decided to run away, and he came tearing down the stretch like a steam engine. When in front of the grand stand he was seen to stumble a moment and then to go lame. O'Connor pulled him up, but could not stop him until some one caught his bridle and stopped him. Then it was seen that his left fore leg had snapped off between the knee and the hoof, and the hoof was hanging on only by a few shreds of skin. The race was eventually started and Lady Harriet was left at the post. There was a wild scramble between the others and on the far turn, where there was a lot of crowding, Lamity fell, throwing McCue, and The Dauphin, in a buck jump, threw Crowhurst. The latter was not hurt, but McCue was badly cut up about the head and shoulders and was taken home. The Dauphin jumped the fence and then made off in the direction of Brooklyn. Decide won in a drive from Peace, and made those who played him on the strength of his good race of Monday happy.

Kitchener, Frelinghuysen, Belle of Orleans, and Dunblane made a pretty finish in the second race, the four finishing heads apart the order named.

Sir Hubert made a runaway race of the mile event in the colors of his new owner, Pat Dunne. Greyfield captured the fifth and Peconic won the steeplechase with scarcely an effort. Becky Rolfe finished second, but was disqualified, and place money given to Sir Play.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; horses that have not won more than one race; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Decide,	W. Lakeland's b. g., 6 years, by Deceiver-Miss Charmer, $500,	99	pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 (Clarke)
2—Peace,	C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. f., 3,	88,	16 to 5 and even (R. Lewis)
3—Belle of Holmdel,	J. Daly's b. m., 4,	96,	9 to 2 (Moody)

Athy, 5, 96, 10 to 1, (H. Evans;) Waterhouse, 3, 86, 30 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) Big Indian, 3, 97, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) Mail Bag, 3, 102, 10 to 1, (Bullman;) Uncle Louis, 4, 98, 40 to 1, (Mitchell;) Belgrave, 3, 98, 100 to 1, (Rowden;) Dalian, 4, 101, 40 to 1, (Dupee,) and Anne Belle, 3, 106, 100 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished as named. The Dauphin, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Crowhurst,) who bolted, and Lamity, 3, 95, 5 to 2, (McCue,) who fell, also started. Lady Harriet, 3, 89, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) was also a starter, but was left at the post. Orthos, 4, 91, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) ran away in a false break, and as he broke his leg did not take part in the race.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won since June 15. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Selling. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.

1—Kitchener,	W. Beverly's blk. c., by Himyar-Lady Agnes,	$700,	114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 (Spencer)
2—Frelinghuysen,	T. A. Magee's ch. c.,	107,	6 to 1 and 3 to 5 (Wilson)
3—Belle of Orleans,	J. J. McCafferty's b. f.,	109,	12 to 1 (Moody)

Dunblane, 112, 7 to 2, (O'Leary;) Alex, 113, 15 to 1, (Taral,) and Mollie Newman, 109, 16 to 5, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 4-5.

1—Merry Prince,	W. C. Daly's ch. h.,	6	years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 (Taral)
2—Decanter,	F. R. Hitchcock's b. c.,	4,	112, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 (O'Leary)
3—Knight of the Garter,	P. P. Randolph's b. h.,	116,	5 to 1 (Mitchell)

Bangle, 4, 126, 5 to 2, (Clawson;) Laverock, 4, 101, 15 to 1, (Mason;) Goodrich, 4, 107, 15 to 1, (Crowhurst;) George Boyd, 4, 102, 10 to 1, (Clarke,) and Twinkle, 4, 97, 40 to 1, (Gaffney,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners since May 25. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Sir Hubert,	P. Dunne's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Sunglearn,	121	pounds, 3 to 1 and even (Spencer)
2—Doctor Parker,	T. F. Barrett's b. c.,	121,	12 to 1 and 4 to 1 (O'Leary)
3—Formero,	W. B. Sink, Jr.'s., ch. c.,	120,	6 to 1 (Taral)

Onomastus, 121, 9 to 10, (Clawson,) and Lady Lindsey, 116, 7 to 1, (Scherrer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 10 pounds above the scale. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 1-5.

1—Greyfeld,	R. A. Smith's ch. c.,	3	years, by Azra-Anadem, $1,000, 101 pounds, even and 2 to 5 (O'Connor)
2—Blueaway,	J. P. Robinson's b. h.,	4,	108, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 (Keenan)
3—Flax Spinner,	J. E. McDonald's br. c.,	4,	108, 3 to 1 (Clawson)

Mordatti, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Toddle Ladie, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (Mason;) Maurice, aged, 109, 5 to 1, (Simms;) Lansdale, 6, 105, 80 to 1, (Bullman,) and Handsel, 4, 108, 20 to 1, (Sullivan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Short steeplechase course, about two miles. Time—4:30 4-5.

1—Peconic,	F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g.,	6	years, by imp. Pontiac-Lady Bird, $500, 146 pounds, 2 to 5 and out (Cochrane)
2—Becky Rolfe,	J. Josephson's ch. m.,	5,	141, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1 (Hueston)
3—Sir Play,	J. Coyne's b. g.,	6,	146, 20 to 1 (P. Callahan)

Nestor, 6, 146, 5 to 1, (Brazil;) Richea, aged, 146, 60 to 1, (Mr. Fell,) and Article, 6, 146, 8 to 1 (McInerney,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Elsie Skip	110	Midwood	92
Her Ladyship	101	Thermas	92
Vendig	99	Beverage	89
Belle Haven	98	Summer Girl	89
La Vega	96	Frank Webb	87
Lady Andrew	96	Jamaica	84
Mynheer	95	My Wanderer	84
Vibo	95	Spalder	84
Prestige	93	Smoke	84

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch.

Water Bottle	98	Gold Lack	93
Knightcanneret	93	First Whip	87

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SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Glorian	120	Grey Jacques	102
Charentus	112	Donald Bane	100
St. Callatine	112	Handcuff	100
Cambrian	107	Lady Madge	97
Sam McKeever	106	Christabella	90

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

Pond Hopes	114	Prejudice	112
Flower of Gold	112	Jugglery	109
Laureatea	112	Indian Fairy	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Babylon Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

St. Clair	116	Ordeal	101
Fly By Night	108	Sky Scraper	99
A. N. B.	108	Village Pride	99
Roysterer	104	Diminutive	94

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Prince of Melbourne	126	Posthaste	112
Avenstoke	119	Mardelmo	112
Plucky	118	Belgrade	112
Shoreham	116	Standing	111
Gold Or	114	Ross Clark	110

SIXTH RACE.—Special race, of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Maribert and Montanic to start or no race. Six furlongs.

Maribert	122	Montanic	119

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kirkwood	109	Ceylon	95
Dan Rice	108	Leando	90
Passaic	100		

HARNESS RACES AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 19.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Harry O.,	blk. g., by Atlantic King, (Bogash)	2	1 1
Sphinx S.,	ch. g., (Burns)	1	7 3
Orin B.,	b. g., (Berry)	5	2 4
Minnie Simmons,	b. m., (Kenney)	6	4 2
Edward S.,	ch. g., (Hudson)	7	3 6
Bettina Wilkes,	b. m., (Ostrander)	3	6 5
Darkner,	blk. g., (Nelson)	4	5 7
George C. Eastin,	br. g., (Curry)	8	6 5
Hugely V.,	b. g., (Critchfield)	9	dis.
Honey Horner,	b. m., (Snow)		Dis.
Beauty Spot,	b. m., (Shockency)		Dis.
Zcia,	b. m., (Carr)		Dis.
Tod Williams,	gr. g., (Green)		Dis.

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200.

Owyhee,	b. h., by Charles Derby, (McHenry)	10	1 1
Dorothy S.,	blk. m., (McLaughlin)	1	3 2
Palm Leaf,	b. g., (McCarthy)	2	4 5
Esparto Rex,	b. h., (Laird)	5	2 4
Dornitian,	br. g., (Kenney)	3	7 11
William C. K.,	g. h., (Cunningham)	9	11 3
George Carney,	b. g., (Lockwood)	11	5 6
Pamlico Chief,	b. h., (Curtiss)	12	6 7
Onward Silver,	ch. h., (Price)	14	8 6
Pug,	g. g., (Finley)	6	14 8
Sadie M.,	b. m., (McDowell)	7	10 12
Tesla,	b. h., (Steward)	8	9 9
Shade and Tiptoe,	b. m., (Eurting)	11	13 10
Doctor Pitzer,	br. h., (Ames)	13	12 15
Firstland,	b. m., (Brannigan)	15	15 13

Time—2:15; 2:13½; 2:13.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' $10,000 stake for 2:24 class trotters. (Unfinished.)

Kingmont,	b. g., by King Darlington, (Marsh)	1	2 2 2
The Queen,	blk. m., (Geers)	9	3 1 5
Success,	gr. g., (McHenry)	10	1 6 12
Royal Baron,	b. h., (Spear)	13	13 7 1
Wilask,	b. g., (Ecker)	2	5 11 10
Lady Wallington,	ch. m., (Andrews)	11	4 8 3
Starmont,	ch. g., (Wahl)	5	6 3 7
Escobar,	br. h., (Miller)	3	8 13 9
Bertha Lee,	blk. m., (Laird)	4	9 4 11
Dan Wilkes,	ch. g., (Liwson)	7	7 9 4
Dainty Daffo,	blk. m., (Baldwin)	12	12 5 8
Clan Shot,	b. g., (Leabs)	8	10 12 8
Michael Strogoff,	b. g., (McCarthy)	6	11 10 dr
Granite,	b. g., (Foote)		Dis.

Time—2:15¼; 2:11½; 2:10½; 2:12¾.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Sherman Clay,	ch. g., by Prince Regent, (West)	9	1 1 3
Pearl Onward,	b. m., (McCarthy)	6	5 2 1
Egozen,	b. h., (Critchfield)	1	6 8 8
Miss Logan,	b. m., (Boucher)	4	2 3 2
Charley B.,	blk. g., (James)	2	9 4 6
Royal R.,	Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil)	3	3 5 5
Lady of the Manor,	ch. m., (Geers)	8	4 9 4
William Wallace Scribner,	br. h., (Mull)	5	8 7 7
Ananias,	b. h., (Scow)	7	7 5 9

Time—2:08½; 2:07¾; 2:06½; 2:07½.

GOLF MATCH AT MORRISTOWN.

Travis and Hunter Break Even with Tyng and Anderson.

The second half of the 72-hole four-ball golf match between Walter J. Travis and the Oakland professional, David Hunter, and James A. Tyng and the Baltusrol professional, Willie Anderson, was played yesterday on the Morris County links, at Morristown, N. J. Like the first half at Oakland, over two weeks ago, the result was a tie.

At the finish of the 18-hole round in

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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EXIT ALGER.

It will be agreed about Secretary ALGER, as it was said about Cawdor in "Macbeth," that

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it.

CARLYLE'S "French Revolution" abounds in reflections, how innocent, how happy, how useful might the principal malefactors have been if only they had not had the evil fate, which they thought a good fate, to be thrown to the top "in times of convulsion and disjection." Poor Secretary ALGER probably meant no harm in aspiring to be Secretary of War in what he expected to be time of peace. Most likely his specific ambition was merely the comparatively modest and innocuous one of "cooking" his own official record during the civil war. Certainly he could not have foreseen that the Spaniards would blow up the Maine. Certainly he could not have foreseen that he would be Secretary of War in war time. When that unexpected thing happened, it would no doubt have been for his interest to get out and leave the place upon which he had foreclosed a mortgage which was creditable neither to mortgagee nor to mortgageor to somebody who could fill it. But on the outbreak of war he saw only his chance of punishing his enemies and rewarding his friends. He did not foresee, as how could he foresee? that his incompetency would become at once manifest; that from Tampa to Montauk, it would make him the enemy of the army and the country; that he, who did not hate more than the normal proportion of persons, would be execrated throughout the army and the country.

And now that he has, none too early, but many months too late, chosen to get out of a place from which his chief could not put him out, chosen to relieve the Administration of the incubus that his presence devolved upon it, chosen to "seek the shade and find wisdom in neglect," it would be unbecoming for any American to exult. In his own place, in private life, Mr. ALGER has as many scruples, doubtless, as the politicians or as the business men with whom he competes. He is reported to be an amiable and friendly person. Let us wish him well, now that he can no longer do us ill. But then it behooves us to bear in mind how it has been exemplified in his case that no man is so stubborn or so stupid or so thick-skinned that he can stand out against the clearly made-up public opinion of the United States. As Lord BROUGHAM said in Parliament, near seventy years ago, "the thunders of heaven are sometimes heard to roll in the voice of a united people."

AN UNWARRANTED STRIKE.

The attempt to tie up the electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is the result of bad advice and bad judgment. General Master Workman PARSONS, who is not always a sober-minded or safe guide for the men, advised against it, and it is perfectly evident that only a small part of the motormen were in favor of going out. No formal statement of grievances has been submitted, and the only complaints heard are that the men are compelled to work more than ten hours and that the company will not let them organize a labor union. From the explanations made by a motorman to a reporter of THE TIMES, it appears that the company tries in good faith to comply with the law, and when time is exceeded it is usually found to be due to accidents and unforeseen delays. There seems to be no general complaint on this score, and if there were, an action at law, not a strike, would be the rational remedy. The charge that the company refuses to allow the men to organize would be worthy of more serious consideration if some proof were offered, first, that the men want to organize, and, second, that the company has in fact prevented their organizing. The paper signed by nearly twenty-eight hundred of the company's employés expressing satisfaction with their hours and treatment would appear to be a competent piece of testimony in such a showing of the facts in the case.

As it is impossible to discover reasonable and sufficient grounds for a strike, it is probable that the men who went out yesterday were influenced in a measure by a desire to show what is called "sympathy" with the Brooklyn strikers. A more senseless proceeding it would be hard to imagine. The Brooklyn strike has been visibly doomed to failure from the first, and the men were practically beaten before this belated manifestation of sympathy from this side of the river was gotten up. Mr. PARSONS was a good deal wiser than the motormen of the Second Avenue and other lines who went out. He knew how ill fared the strike in Brooklyn. It was not likely to add to his reputation as a labor leader to have another fiasco on his hands at the same time.

The right to quit work as a means of getting better terms from employers is an important and valuable one. The wage earners of the country are protected in the enjoyment of it by the courts. They need this potent weapon and are now and then obliged to use it in order to secure fair wages and decent treatment. It is not to be expected that corporations or private employers of labor will pay any more than they are obliged to pay. The right to strike and cause his employer loss and annoyance is the workingman's means of self-defense against the natural, human, and inevitable disposition to get the most out of him for the least pay But in his own interest it is imperative that the wage earner should go on strike only for the redress of real and substantial grievances for which he has found it impossible to obtain relief in any other way. All strikes are costly and wasteful, some of them lead to violence and killing, and most of them are lost. The record of strikes in this country is sufficiently discouraging to deter any sensible workingman from joining in one save under extreme provocation.

An unjustified strike, which is the occasion of great public inconvenience, as is the case with every considerable strike of street railway employés, is a wanton outrage for which communities would long ago have found a remedy but for the impolicy of interfering with the workingman's liberty of action. It is not at all the same thing as a strike of mill hands or even of freight handlers. It causes loss, discomfort, and damage to many thousands of persons who, though innocent, are the chief sufferers. Street railway employés have not the slightest moral right to interrupt the business and disturb the peace of a great city by a "sympathetic" strike or by any strike not fully justified as a last resort. They would not have the legal right to do these evil things, were it possible, without interfering with the right to quit work. To frame a statute that would compel all employés whose occupation is impressed with public obligation to have their grievances officially inquired into before they were allowed to go out would be, at the least, very difficult.

The public has rarely any sympathy with a street railway strike unless very good cause is shown at the outset. The manifestations of sympathy along the lines where cars are run after a strike is declared come largely from loafers and roughs who have no possible interest in the dispute and are actuated by no motive more respectable than the desire to raise a row. A good part of the rioting and obstructing of car tracks is the work of these vermin, although in every large strike, if continued long enough to engender passion, the strikers themselves are sure to take to rioting and disorder. A score or so of Brooklyn motormen who were arrested yesterday were found to have pieces of gas pipe and wire-cutters in their pockets which could have been there for no lawful purpose. The use of dynamite against the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road will be generally credited to the strikers until their innocence of complicity in the crime is proved. The motive on their part is notorious, and nobody else is likely to have incurred either the expense or the risk involved.

We presume the lawless strikers and their ruffianly hangers-on have been greatly surprised at the behavior of the police. The law-abiding part of the community has been not only surprised but highly gratified. Chief DEVERY has won the gratitude of the city by his intelligent and adequate preparations to keep order. Some of the Brooklyn strikers found to their cost that the Chief's display of police force is not a mere empty demonstration. The prompt use of the stern and strong hand is the only way with strikers and their sympathizers who show a disposition to resort to mob violence. A just strike is never accompanied by violent acts. When the men begin to maul "scabs" and destroy the property of their employers, they give public notice that their strike ought to fail, and it generally does fail.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN.

Among the letters to the editor printed in THE TIMES of Sunday was one from a traveling salesman who in the midst of plenty complains of want. Business has very much improved, he writes, but it is hard for a salesman to get a place. There are many applicants for every vacancy, yet the business is far less remunerative than in days gone by. Instead of getting good salaries, salesmen must sell on commission, sometimes paying their own expenses, and waiting three or four months for a settlement.

The full gravity of the changed situation appears in what our correspondent has to say about the compensation paid:

> Under the present high tariff and the formation of trusts the majority of houses want cheap men. I know large woolen houses dealing in the woolen piece goods business who had formerly salesmen earning from $1,800 to $5,000 yearly. These same firms send out boys now, paying from $10 to $15 weekly. Knowledge of goods, experience, tact, are of no value. Merchants are forced to buy from trusts, and if the Washington Mills will send around their porters among the clothing manufacturers they will get the orders just as well.

The experienced student of economic conditions will scarcely accept our correspondent's view of the cause of the change he laments. He will at once see here the evidence of changed business methods, a change forced upon mercantile houses by the same general cause that has produced the trusts themselves. They are the brother, not the parent, of the cheaper salesmen system. The old-time "drummer," with his railroad fares, hotel bills, incidental expenses incurred in his zealous efforts to sell a "good bill of goods" to a solvent and convivial provincial merchant, and his salary of from $1,800 to $5,000, was a pretty expensive piece of apparatus. When a house had a good many of him on the road the annual total of the salesmen's account was large—large enough when added to the cost of the goods sold to make a perceptible addition to the selling price. The "live" business man who has to meet competition is always seeking to do one of three things. He tries either to sell better goods at the same price as his competitor, the same goods at a lower price, or inferior goods at any price. The whole tendency of the times is toward reduced cost of production and distribution, in order that low prices may make large sales. This tendency has forced out the high-priced traveling salesman. The seller has found other ways to reach the buyer. The tariff, which has intensified competition by confining manufacturers too much to the home market, may be in part responsible for the drummer's present deplorable situation. But the trusts have not displaced him. He would have lost his job anyway, even if combinations had been an incident subsequent to his misfortune. The simple truth is that while the manufacturers have been finding out cheaper ways of making goods, the agents, wholesalers, and jobbers have devised less costly ways of selling them. The cost all comes out of the consumer, and he is always looking for the best bargains.

It appears, therefore, that our correspondent is a sufferer from one of those changes in business methods which are frequently noted in the history of industry and trade. His sufferings will be brief or prolonged according to his ability to "catch on" somewhere under the new conditions. It is the same problem that has confronted the driver of the old-fashioned stage coach, the hand reaper, and the hand weaver. The usual result has been that the artificers under the old order have found their places at higher wages under the new—not all of them, but a good part. Some are permanently displaced by every such readjustment.

The most melancholy aspect of our correspondent's situation is the state of mind it has produced in him, which is exhibited by the remedy he proposes:

> The outlook for traveling salesmen under the present régime is very gloomy, and I doubt that Mr. MCKINLEY will get next year very many votes from the fraternity. They will pool their issues next year with the small tradesmen all over this country; the small people, who suffer, likewise. The issue for them is neither expansion nor imperialism; their issue is Live and let live. The vote of the small tradespeople went the last election for Mr. MCKINLEY. I doubt if they can be induced to give it a second time.

That is to say, the traveling salesmen in the Presidential election next year will vote for W. J. BRYAN, for our correspondent is aware, of course, that the renomination of BRYAN on a free-silver and Populist platform is a most probable event. We must tell our correspondent here that he is wrong. The traveling salesmen, we believe there are some sixty thousand of them, will not be so short-sighted and desperately foolish, so reckless and unpatriotic. Some among them are doubtless Bryanites from conviction. Some may go over to BRYAN because they are incensed about ALGER, or are ardent in their anti-imperialism. But that they will as a whole or in large numbers vote for BRYAN as a means of improving their condition is a proposition so preposterous that it may be instantly rejected. They know that the fire is not more comfortable than the frying pan.

Let us put the case to our correspondent in a very simple way. Bank clearings, which are an accepted measure of business activity, amounted to $1,933,655,528 for the week ended on Saturday last. This is a gain of 102 per cent.—more than double—over the corresponding week in July, 1896, when Mr. BRYAN had just been nominated for the Presidency and a great many people thought he would get it. If he should be elected to the Presidency next year bank clearings would sink not only to the low level of 1896, but lower still. There would be practically an arrest of business activity in the country. Does our correspondent think his chances for profitable employment would be better during long years of Bryan depression intensified by panic than they are in a period of prosperity and incidental trusts?

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER ON AMERICA.

While Mr. ARCHER was still in this country, to which he had been accredited as a dramatic critic, and with an ostensible mission to inquire into the dramatic art thereof, this journal had the privilege of printing, in co-operation with a London journal, his impressions of American life. Of course, they were superficial. The impressions of a tourist are always superficial, but if the tourist make up for his necessary superficiality by candor the superficiality has its compensations in the freshness and vividness of first impressions. "The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense." It seemed almost a pity that this was not Mr. ARCHER'S quite first visit to "the States," although indeed that could scarcely have been told from his letters if he had not told it himself. About the freshness and vividness there was no question. And the only deduction that seemed to be makable from his remarks was on account of an amiability that seemed to be, as they say on the south side of the British Channel, "voulue." It scarcely seemed credible that he should really have found us as nice as he said he found us.

But on the face of it it was absurd that a tourist with these powers of observation and notation should have been sent across the Atlantic only in order to write about theatres. The English-speaking stage is really not an organ of national expression that is worthy to have high powers expended upon it. With the stages of the Latin countries, the Italian, the French, the Spanish, the case is quite different. It is different even with the German stage, upon which dramatic works are "wrought in a sad sincerity." But the English-speaking stage! "Smith," said an Ancient Sage to a rising dramatic critic, and this not in London but in New York, "Smith, I regret to see you wasting your literary powers in discussing the procedures of this rabble. I am told that in London the sweeping of crossings is a hereditary right, which it is true the police will not enforce, but which the inheritors enforce. When an unauthorized claimant appears and begins to sweep ancestral crossings, the other sweepers do not dare to exclude him by force, but they level at him dramatic criticism. They say that for plain, straightaway crossing-sweeping the man does very well, but when it comes to putting in the little artistic touches about the bottoms of the lampposts he isn't there. Smith, that is your business."

If so, and, as the late THOMAS CARLYLE observed, "even if not quite so," it must be gratifying to the intelligent reader to find that Mr. ARCHER has thrown his mission, or his commission, overboard, and has confined himself to noting the impressions, not that American players and playhouses, but that the United States of America, have made upon him. The first of his articles, which just now appears in the new Pall Mall Magazine, has nothing whatever to do with the American stage. It is of "an higher mood." The title of it is "America To-Day: North and South." One supposed that he would either write about the theatres, poor man, or that he would rehash his superficial and picturesque impressions. But he does neither. The newspaper letters are seen, in the light of this, to have been what EMERSON called "Considerations by the Way," looking out of a car window on your way to your journey's end The writer undertakes nothing less than to psychologize the United States, so to say, and as a beginning to tell how far the North and South are reunited. How far he is successful we are not prepared to say, but without doubt he is interesting, and has something to say to us towards explaining us to ourselves. In a literary sense, the paper, after his previous travelers' letters, is a "tour de force." In an intellectual sense, it is highly respectable. Undoubtedly the writer touches the core of the matter, and explains the interest, hopeful or apprehensive, which we excite on the other side, when he says that "the United States of America is a rehearsal for the United States of Europe." And that is why his saying is very pregnant that "the whole world, I believe, will one day come to hold Vicksburg and Gettysburg names of larger historic import than Waterloo or Sedan." That is to say, this Briton believes in the American idea, which few of us are able to formulate, but about which none of us have any doubts. He is so carried away by his subject as to permit himself in his headlong career to garble almost beyond recognition one of the most familiar lines of TENNYSON'S "Locksley Hall." We will not put Mr. ARCHER to the blush by giving his perversion, but will give the true version instead:

> There the common sense of most shall hold
> a fretful realm in awe.

The paper is excellently well worth reading by intelligent readers. And such readers will agree that the writer has employed his powers to far better advantage than if he had put them to finding differences in the performances of actors or actresses or crossing-sweepers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our readers objects in a sufficiently gentle and courteous way to certain remarks that appeared in this column about the two Seventh Regiment Captains to whom accident or intention has assigned the somewhat trying rôle of representing abroad the citizen soldiery of the United States. It was the levity of our remarks that displeased the critic. "That a paper of your accustomed independence," he writes, "should be misled by the superficial judgments of the unthinking average citizen is depressing," and then he adds this rather notable sentence: "'But right or wrong, my country,' may be a valid reason for doing what one knows to be right, but in April of last year the case was, 'My Adjutant General! May he ever be right, but, right or wrong, my Adjutant General.'" It does not pain us at all to confess that this statement of "the case" is little less accurate than amusing, and that is no small praise. Is our friend quite sure, however, that the average citizen is unthinking, as a general rule, or mistaken in his judgment of what happened in the April of 1898? Nobody doubts that there was force, and a lot of it, in the arguments on which the Seventh Regiment based its action—or inaction—at that time, but the great fact remains, never to be touched or affected by those arguments, that the Seventh Regiment, when the country wanted its services, made and stuck to conditions which other regiments did not seek to establish. However wise and justifiable this may have been in one way, it was unwise and unjustifiable in several others too well understood and too widely known to require explanation. Good reasons become bad ones when better reasons confront them—a philosophical phenomenon to which the members of our star regiment have not even yet given sufficient consideration.

—We note with deep grief that our neighbor The Tribune has been moved to fierce and bitter rage by that same change in the method of street names which a few days ago received our cordial commendation. "With a fat-witted perversity which would be incredible and impossible anywhere else in the world," declares the oracle of the tower that once seemed tall, "some great mind of Tammany has decreed that the signs shall all be placed wrong." And the utter absurdity of the new system, according to the oracle, can thus be demonstrated. "At the corner of Broadway and Canal Street, for example, the sign parallel with Broadway and pointing along that thoroughfare will say 'Canal Street,' and the sign in Canal Street and pointing along it will say 'Broadway.' We suppose people can get used to it. So they could get used to any other bit of stupidity. They could be taught in time to understand that when a sign says 'Fourteenth Street' it means 'St. Nicholas Avenue,' or that when a house is numbered 24 it is really No. 137." All of which simply shows that The Tribune views the subject of signs only from the sidewalk, and gives no thought whatever to the innumerable multitude that never has occasion to look at one of these signs except from a moving street car. It is quite true that if everybody went afoot the signs would better be left as they are, for their present arrangement is certainly the natural one—natural, that is, from the standpoint of the man on the sidewalk. Two things are to be considered, however—first, that the man on the sidewalk can take his time for the reading of signs in the few instances when he wants to read them, and that he reads them from within the curb line. Now, the passengers in street cars are every one of them frequently, almost incessantly, in need of the information that signs can give; they always want to know the names of cross streets, and practically never the name of the street they are on, and they must read the sign by a quick glance from the middle of the street. It is only by a lucky chance, and by one that is especially rare at night, that they can decipher the signs, more or less nearly at right angles with their line of vision. Taking all these matters into consideration, THE TIMES will continue to praise the Tammany Commissioner for twisting the signs a quarter way around, and with keen sorrow pronounces The Tribune absolutely in the wrong.

—Everybody in England seems to be convinced that the Shamrock is the proud possessor of a "secret," and not a few people there are doing their ingenious and enterprising best to deprive her of that possession as soon as possible. Our own London correspondent has presented reasons for suspecting, which is not quite the same thing as believing, that the one really novel feature of the boat's construction was the use of a new and wonderfully light and strong material for mast and boom. There is nothing intrinsically improbable in the announcement that a composite substance, better than either wood or steel, has been discovered, and Sir THOMAS LIPTON is just the man who would be likely to try experiments, even in a contest of such momentous gravity as that for the America's Cup. Therefore, the facts set forth in the cable dispatch which we published yesterday, as well as the deductions drawn from them, are worthy of the serious consideration which they are sure to receive from the yachting fraternity in both England and the United States. Some other attempts at clearing the mists from around the Shamrock have not merited even the commendation deserved by shrewd guessing. The most ludicrous revelations that have been made are those of The London Daily Mail, a paper with more desire than ability to arouse the public's wonder. The Mail proclaims, as the foundation of the confident hopes of the Shamrock's owner, the remarkable facts, or alleged facts, that the boat is built on "swanlike lines," so as to slide over the water instead of cutting through it, and, most important of all, "she displaces the smallest possible amount of water." This comes very near to being nonsense. In the first place, displacement is a matter of weight, not of lines, and whatever the Shamrock's shape, every pound of her hull and every pound she carries on deck or aloft will have to be balanced by exactly as many pounds of displaced water. As for her likeness to a swan, that is just the British reporter's love for a sterotyped phrase, a "cliché," as the French say. A garbage scow would be about as good a model for a yacht as a swan.

—One of the Chicago papers expresses great satisfaction because the War Department has just awarded to a Chicago firm the contract for supplying with beef the American troops in Cuba and Puerto Rico. This, it says, "is not only a significant vindication of Chicago's most important industry, but furnishes gratifying assurance that our garrisons in these islands are to have the best beef in the world." One might imagine from this outburst that there had been doubts in some or many minds as to Chicago's ability to supply good meat. As a matter of fact, nobody ever questioned either her ability or her inclination to do so when she chose. That she could and did send out a lot of very bad meat is also a fact, and never were profits made at greater expense to the character and reputation of business men in Chicago or anywhere else. The paper from which we have quoted also says that "an army fed on Chicago beef, properly prepared and refrigerated, combined with fresh vegetables and rice, is invincible in any climate." That is an assertion the truth of which is dependent on several things, and particularly on the valor and leadership of the army thus fed.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express to you my keen appreciation of the editorial on "Public Benefactors" in your issue of to-day. Especially does the closing paragraph about the tunnel down Park Avenue come very near home to one who resides upon that beautiful thoroughfare. Alas! we took our apartment in the early Spring, when the windows were closed, and I anticipated much enjoyment from the glimpses of green the little parks would afford me all through the torrid weather. But now that we are compelled to keep the windows open for air, we try to shut our eyes, as well as our ears, not to mention our noses, for every two minutes, and sometimes oftener, during the whole twenty-four hours, does there issue forth from those great black holes so cleverly concealed by the green shrubbery, not only the most horrid noises, but also volumes of smoke, and the most horrible odors imaginable, in which sulphur seems to be the predominating perfume.

When I read that certain prominent cottagers at Newport are petitioning Admiral Sampson to discontinue the whistle he is accustomed to have blown at 7:30 A. M., I wonder if those same cottagers who have so much influence in the railroads passing under my windows never stop to think of the suffering they are inflicting upon so many of their fellow-men. F. H.

New York, July 17, 1899.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the Transvaal indicates a somewhat one-sided view. To the impartial observer it appears that England's attitude in South Africa is illiberal, and inconsistent. We all know that Oom Paul has a peculiar disposition in matters of State. Nevertheless, his leadership is wise and statesmanlike. Allowing for all that has been said in regard to the slothfulness in civilization of the Boer he will not be accused of those glaring crimes prevalent in Cuba and South American countries. Because the Boer has stood firmly for those rights he believes are to the interest and welfare of the Transvaal, it seems foolish for England to act with the martial spirit she displays. Concession has already been made in favor of the Uitlanders, and because England cannot have all she asks for, it is said Krüger is arbitrary and against the advance of Western civilization.

It may be that the Boer is somewhat lethargic and incapable of assimilating the advancing ideas of the Uitlanders; nevertheless, his tenacity of purpose and fortitude have made him what he is to-day. England undoubtedly has had her share in the making of South Africa, but she is not blameless now, or in the past, for what crimes have been committed in the name of civilization. The same hue and cry is made here whenever immigration is made difficult by hard and past rules. The Uitlanders will be admitted to citizenship, but not in the bullying spirit of a hog. And as for the Boers being swallowed up by the civilizing influences of the Uitlanders, that is absurd. They will no more be swallowed up than the founders of New York, who have ever been in the forefront of civil affairs in this great State will be captured by the English. To-day New Yorkers are neither English nor Dutch; so it will be with the Boers in another generation; neither Boer nor English, but a fusion of both. It is too bad that you cite Canon Knox Little as an authority, because his book is the prejudiced opinions of an English Christian gentleman. He has no love for President Krüger.

Then why should we expect an impartial account of the Boer from the Canon's pen? It certainly is untrue for a Church of England Canon to say the Transvaal is as corrupt as any South American State. And he would not have said that had he not forgotten Majuba Hill and the corruption of England in the past. Compromise is the only settlement that will place South Africa on a firm foundation, making it a powerful, prosperous, and great State.

H. R. OSTROM.

New York, July 18, 1899.

THE STATUE TO SENATOR VANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The members of the committee here on the selection of a statue to the late Senator Vance are much surprised to see the article in your paper of the 15th headed "Sculptors Are Indignant." So far as we are concerned they had no cause whatever for their indignation. No member of the committee, except one, had any acquaintance whatever with any of the competing artists. This member knew very favorably Mr. Hastings of New York City. The only object of the committee was to get the best statue and best likeness possible of Gov. Vance, as the people of this State knew him. A dozen medals, all from good artists, were presented and exposed to the inspection of the committee and of the community. It was the unanimous opinion of all who saw them that the models were very good, but it was also the unanimous opinion that the model of Mr. Ellicott of Washington City best presented Gov. Vance in the attitude of addressing an audience. In pose and in representation of his figure it was nearly perfect. Only one model approached it in this respect, and that was the model of Mr. Dunbar of Washington.

The Washington artists had the advantage of the others in that they had often seen Gov. Vance personally, had had access to a good portrait in Washington, and doubtless had had suggestions from those nearly connected with him.

We had no intention in the world of limiting the competition to the New York artists, and no one was authorized by the committee or any one representing it to limit the competition. In reply to a courteous letter from Mr. W. Granville Hastings, one of the New York artists, the writer explained the matter, and he has a reply from Mr. Hastings, in which he says that he was perfectly satisfied with the explanation given of the matter, and had tried to explain it to the representatives of the newspapers which had made publications reflecting upon the committee and that he had asked a publication stating that he was perfectly satisfied, and the other sculptors whom he had seen were too. We have had no other communication from any other sculptor in New York in regard to the matter.

We flatter ourselves that those who know the committee personally would not suspect any one of them of having any other motive but to get the best statue and the best likeness possible of our lamented friend Gov. Vance, with the means at our command.

We hope you will see proper to publish this, to right an unintentional wrong.

JOS. G. BROWN, Treasurer.

Raleigh, N. C., July 17, 1899.

The Government in Luzon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to advocate (1) a more thorough garrisoning of the Island of Luzon than is apparently planned; (2) Gov. Roosevelt, as Secretary of War, to direct it; (3) Major Gen. Miles to execute it.

There is danger that it will not be done thoroughly enough—there is no danger that it will be done too thoroughly. F. H. C.

New York, July 18, 1899.

Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber and reader of your journal, I have taken considerable interest in regard to the numerous names suggested to take the place of automobile. Some time ago I sent you the name of motor cab, with several others. If not trespassing too much upon your valuable space, I trust you will publish the following list, which may help along the cause. The names I suggest to be added to your already lengthy list are velocsal, vike, zike, vicle, zycle, gocar, gocab, algo, and last on the list, which I think ought to have a show and grow and go, the name of gogo.

SAMUEL PICKFORD.

New York, July 18, 1899.

Another Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re "Automobile" I venture to predict that after all that has been said and written in regard to the pronunciation of this word it will finally settle down to automo. This trips off the tongue easily and I think will stand verbal analysis. Try it.

E. N. R.

New York, July 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Hint to Taxpayers.

Mark Twain's rule—"when in doubt tell the truth"—would be a good motto for Assessors to print at the head of schedules.—Chicago News.

Proud of Their Own.

From the welcome New York is preparing for Dewey one would think it was the Tenth Pennsylvania these people were getting ready for.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Fun for the Promoters.

Fuddy—There is not much money in the average gold mine.

Duddy—But there would be if the promoters didn't take it out for their own uses as fast as the stock subscribers put it in.—Boston Transcript.

Social Economy.

Mrs. Brooks—There is a big advantage in having a nurse girl who is goodlooking.

Mrs. Rivers—How do you mean?

Mrs. Brooks—The park policeman doesn't say anything when the children get on the grass.—Ohio State Journal.

Latest Model.

"You have a bevel-gear watch, I see," said Mr. Northside after Mr. Birmingham had told him the time.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mr. Birmingham.

"I notice that it is a chainless."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

AFTERNOON.

Mary French Morton in Nebraska City Conservative.

The noon has passed; but earth is bright
With tender touch of Summer's light;
And soft the air
O'er mellowed scenes that tranquil lie
Stretched out beneath the azure sky,
In beauty fair.

The trembling dews of early day,
That glittered in each dawning ray,
Will shine no more.
The hours that morning's triumph led
Have with their buoyant freshness fled,
Their cheer is o'er.

And yet the day is newly blest;
The happy sunlight falls with rest
And gentler beams,
And softer, sweeter are the clear
Bird notes that greet the ear,
Like songs in dreams.

Earth's beauty and its calm repose
Bring quiet thought that deeper grows.
In calm review,
We see the truth the hours have taught,
The latest moments are each fraught
With treasures new.

Beyond the noon the day's far spent.
A peaceful spirit of content
Now broods o'er all,
The ripened harvests round us lie;
Ere long will glow the sunset sky
And night will fall.

But with the night comes restful sleep;
And soon, when twilight shadows creep,
Will gleam and shine
For us the guiding lights above,
To show the Father's watchful love
O'er day's decline.

PHILADELPHIA'S EXPOSITION.

Members of New York Board of Trade and Commerce Commission See the Grounds and Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A large number of the members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, together with some of their friends, visited the grounds of the National Export Exposition here to-day. They were met in Jersey City by representatives of the exposition, and brought to this city in special cars. Among the visitors from New York were William H. Parsons, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; James Talcott, F. B. Thurber, William Berri; Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and C. C. Shayne.

The visitors were escorted over this city by a committee made up of officials of the exposition and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Among the committeemen were Dr W. P. Wilson, Director General of the exposition; Edmund A. Felder, Assistant Director General, and Hal P. Denton, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

Carriages were in waiting at the Pennsylvania Railway station, and the visitors were taken through some of the more interesting streets of the city and then to the museum, in Fourth Street. Here, after they were shown through the different departments, a luncheon was served, at which several speeches were made.

Director General Wilson presided, and spoke briefly upon the progress and scope of the exposition. He was followed by S. H. Ashbridge, Mayor of this city; W. H. Parsons, Charles A. Schieren, and United States District Attorney James M. Beck of this city. All the speakers praised the spirit and enterprise shown by Philadelphia. This was especially true of the New Yorkers, who said that their own city, as well as the rest of the United States, could learn a useful lesson from the Quaker City in its new spirit of progress. Mr. Beck declared that the exposition and the museum were an illustration of the oft-spoken truth that the coming revolution is to be one of commercial competition, and the nation that best prepares itself for it will come out of the struggle successfully.

After luncheon and speaking the visitors were taken to the grounds of the exposition and shown the progress that has been made on the buildings. Although the work has been under way for only a short time, the chief buildings are far advanced, and there seems no doubt that they will be in complete readiness for the opening of the exposition, which is fixed for Sept. 14. From this time on work will be carried on day and night, so as to have the buildings in condition to receive the exhibits some time before the opening.

At the grounds Director General Wilson and F. B. Thurber of New York made short speeches. Mr. Wilson explained the uses to which the various buildings will be put, and Mr. Thurber spoke for the visitors in congratulation of the enterprise and wisdom of the City of Philadelphia. The visitors returned to New York at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Commerce Commission, which came here to investigate the condition of shipping, accompanied the members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to the exposition grounds. The members of the Commerce Commission are Charles A. Schieren, President; C. C. Shayne, Hugh Kelly, Alexander R. Smith, and J. L. Fairchild. The commission, accompanied by the Director of Public Works of this city and by several other officials, made an inspection of the water front and piers.

PROTEST FROM MRS. PICKETT.

Widow of the General Objects to a Reproduction of the Gettysburg Charge at a Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The suggestion that a reproduction of Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg be made a feature of a sham battle at the Georgia State Fair has elicited from the General's widow, Mrs. Lasalle Corbell Pickett, a letter of protest, which she sends to The Washington Post. After speaking of the great suspense and anguish with which the people of both North and South awaited the decision of "those three most awful days in history," Mrs. Pickett says:

"To the whole Nation that past is sacred. The tears of the widows and the orphans left by those terrible days have scalded their way through the life of the country. To the spot where Reynolds fell in the dawn of the great battle the North turns with sorrow and with love. By the sacred place where our noble Armistead, with his hand on the enemy's gun, went home to meet the warrior's God, we of the South stand with reverent feet and souls filled with solemn awe.

"To those of us for whom the wounds of Gettysburg yet bleed, the suggestion of a mimic representation of that great struggle brings a chill of horror. Those of us to whom the life blood which nourishes the daisies blooming royally on the greatest battlefield of the modern world was more precious than if it had flowed in our own veins, can but shrink from the tearing away of the curtain which time has thrown around our holiest and saddest memories.

"The old South has passed. The new South has wrested from defeat a victory more glorious than was ever known to conqueror. Yet in the new she forgets not the old. Her memories are the sacred relic of her great tragedy. There is one memory which flames in lines of fire across the record of her sad, storm-blown noble past—the memory of Gettysburg. She asks that its glory and its terror be not desecrated to make a holiday."

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

Annual Conference of Leaders of the Race at Hampton, Va., to Improve the Masses.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 19.—The annual negro conference, which is always held in July, began its three days' session this morning for the discussion of topics vital to the best interests of the race. There are about 200 colored men and women in attendance from Washington, Baltimore, most of the Southern States, and some of the Western cities. They are educators, editors, and men of the various professions, and represent the highest attainments of the race in culture and intelligence.

They have met to discuss the problems which confront the race as a whole and to organize for the aid of their less fortunate brothers. Much of the morning was devoted to the making up of standing committees for the ensuing year. A Committee on Resolutions will compile the results of the deliberations for the final session.

The Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., Principal of Hampton Institute, presided. The first question presented for discussion was that of education. There are still thousands of colored people in the South who are not reached by education at all, and other thousands upon whom the results are so meagre as to be hardly seen.

The questions to be determined are what should be the character of the education, how much of it literary, and how much manual; what should be the preparation on the part of the teacher, and whether any special preparation is necessary for teaching in the South; also what means may be employed for lengthening the school terms. The disastrous effects of intemperance and of extravagance in dress were prominently brought out in the discussion of religious and moral ethics, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Grimke of Washington.

The most important feature of the morning session was the report on business and labor. It concerned itself chiefly with the relation of the colored mechanic to the trades unions. Considerable data had been collected showing that the South is almost a virgin field for labor organizations; that the number of negro skilled laborers is decreasing; that while some trades unions admit colored members, others, especially in the regions where slavery existed, refused to admit colored laborers.

Excepting the railway unions, in which negro members are constitutionally prohibited, the constitutions of all the organizations connected with the American Federation and the Knights of Labor favor the admission of colored men, but in most cases the sentiment of race prejudice prevents colored laborers from being admitted. All colored laborers are urged to join unions or to organize unions of their own. If the colored workmen could secure the co-operation of the American Federation they would gain a valuable ally in the struggle of life.

New Yorkers Plan Washington Library

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Ackerman & Ross of New York have been appointed architects of the proposed Washington Public Library, which is to be erected with funds given by Andrew Carnegie. Twenty-six sets of plans were submitted to the committee having the matter in charge.

DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO

National Committee Will To-day Begin Discussion of Plans.

BRYAN WILL ATTEND MEETING

Altgeld's Presence May Cause Friction —New York and Chicago Factional Fights Are Barred.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Acting Chairman William J. Stone of Missouri will call to order the Democratic National Committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Sherman House. The Democrats gathered here expect to be busy with questions of political moment during the whole of the day. William Jennings Bryan will probably sit as a committeeman, arrangements having been made to furnish him a proxy.

John P. Altgeld holds the proxy of William H. White of Washington. His presence in the committee may cause trouble, for it is believed that Thomas Gahan, member of the committee from Illinois, may question Mr. Altgeld's right to represent a Democratic committeeman. Apparently Mr. Altgeld is desirous of avoiding trouble.

He said to-day that he did not care to sit in the committee if any of the members resented it, and accordingly telegraphed Mr. White suggesting that some other proxy be named. "If I do not hear from Mr. White," said the ex-Governor to-night, "or if he insists that I represent him, I shall do so. But I have a desire to bring local affairs into the committee."

The discord between the Harrison and Altgeld factions of the local Democratic Party was the salient feature of to-day's talk around the hotels. If Acting Chairman Stone's wishes are carried out, and apparently most of the committeemen are with him, the factional differences local to Chicago and New York will not be brought before the committee in any form.

It is probable that a new rule will be adopted to-morrow providing that whenever a vacancy occurs in the National Committee the State Committee shall elect a member of the National Committee to fill such vacancy. Another rule which is under consideration gives the National Committee the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Still another rule is being talked of which would force ex-Gov. Altgeld out of his position as member of "the auxiliary committee," which was originally composed of Mr. Altgeld, Senators Jones, Teller, and Allen, and W. J. Stone. This rule will provide that all committees, auxiliaries and otherwise, of the National Committee shall be made up only of members of the big committee. As Mr. Altgeld is not a member of the National Committee the adoption of this rule would prevent his serving on any auxiliary committee.

According to the plan of action given out to-day there will be two subsidiary committees named—the Finance Committee, which will take the place of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Executive Committee, which, in audition to its other duties, will take charge of the Press Bureau.

It was predicted to-day that if a subcommittee of the Finance Committee is named to do the work which has been done by the Ways and Means Committee, Urey Woodson of Kentucky and J. G. Johnson of Kansas will be two of its members, and that Samuel B. Cook of Missouri will be made Superintendent.

Mr. Woodson and Mr. Johnson, who were members of the committee selected to inquire into the protest made by Thomas Gahan against P. J. Devlin, press agent of the National Committee, have their report ready to submit to-morrow. The report is understood to censure Mr. Devlin for the part he took in the Harrison-Altgeld campaign last Spring, and to recommend the abolition of the press bureau.

It is intimated that the resignations of Senators Teller and Allen and ex-Gov. Stone as members of the "Auxiliary," or Ways and Means, Committee will be tendered to-morrow. Senator Jones's absence in Europe will leave Mr. Altgeld the sole remaining member of this committee, and an attempt may be made to force him out and reorganize the committee with only Democrats as members, leaving out the Populists and Silver Republicans.

Among the prominent Democrats here today were George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Clark Howell of Georgia, Congressman James A. Norton of Ohio, William J. Stone and Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Col. L. Victor Baughman of Maryland, proxy for Arthur P. Gorman; William Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor, Kentucky; Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, William J. Otey of Virginia, William R. Burke, proxy for Committeeman Dwyer of California; John F. Shafroth of Colorado, Col. John I. Martin of St. Louis, Frank Campbell of New York, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, and Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, President of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League.

MR. BRYAN IS UNDECIDED.

Fears to Talk and Fears Not to Talk—Will Let His Friends Decide—Talk of Treachery to Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Word was received here to-night that Col. Bryan had left Omaha, but that he was undecided whether he would speak at to-morrow night's meeting. Before deciding he will confer with his friends in this city. He does not wish to be involved in the factional fight now on here. On the other hand, if he withdraws his acceptance, he will anger the free-silver wing of the party.

There is a great fear expressed among the silver men that the effort to sidetrack Bryan and silver is gaining headway. Mr. Altgeld said to-night. He declared that the organization of the National Committee had danger in it, but that the people would dump the committee overboard and form a new one if they learned that the present members were traitors to the "only real issue the party has."

He also said that Harrison hoped to get the Presidential nomination through an alliance with Tammany. On the surface to-night, everything is silver and Bryan here, but there are many who share Altgeld's fear of treachery, as they call it.

Altgeld says that the anti-Bryan movement "emanates from the very same sources that were arrayed against us three years ago." He held a conference to-night with George Fred Williams, Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, and others, to discuss the situation.

To-morrow morning the Bimetallic League and its affiliated bodies will meet and send a joint committee to the National Committee with a tender of their services for the campaign of 1900.

Stone and Altgeld met in Manager Cook's office and indulged in some generalities. Stone has usually been Altgeld's guest here, and the altered demeanor of each to the other was generally remarked. They did not exchange calls. Altgeld makes no concealment of his feelings that Stone is ready to knife Bryan and silver.

Stone talked chiefly about the advantages that would accrue to the party if it would abandon silver and take up the cry against trusts and imperialism. He said that there was a distinct feeling among Democrats everywhere that the arbitrary ratio ought to be abandoned and that the greater and more attractive issues that have risen since the last campaign ought to be pushed to the front.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK TAMMANY.

Chicago Platform Men Say Men Whom Croker "Dominates" Do Not Work for the Good of the Party.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Representatives of the Chicago platform Democrats of the State of New York to-night issued an address "to the members of the Democratic National Committee and to the Democratic voters of the United States," as follows:

We, acting as a committee, created and authorized by the Chicago Platform Democracy of the State of New York, desire to make public the following well-established facts concerning the situation in the State of New York, believing that everything affecting the political situation in that great State is of National, rather than merely local, importance.

We assert without fear of successful contradiction, two propositions

First, an overwhelming majority of the voters in the Democratic Party in the State of New York is enthusiastically in favor of the principles laid down in the Chicago platform of 1896, and demands, without qualification, the nomination of that man who shall in his record and in his personal qualities most thoroughly stand for and incarnate those principles.

Second—We declare that the small group of men who have seized upon the machinery of the Democratic Party in the State of New York are absolutely opposed, openly or covertly, to all that the Chicago platform stands for, and to the nomination of any man who sincerely holds those principles which we believe dominate the Democratic organization in the Nation.

And we further declare that the electoral machinery in the State of New York is such that to attempt to oust the men now in control of the Tammany organization by work within that body, would be fruitless.

In support of the first proposition laid down, we have only to point to two recent illuminating instances in New York politics.

First—The marked contrast between the attendance, the enthusiasm, and the high spirit of devotion shown at the dinner of the Chicago Platform Democracy, more widely known as the "Dollar Dinner," and the purely perfunctory tone of the dinner held on Jefferson's birthday by the so-called regular or Tammany organization, and second, the magnificent popular ovation given within the hostile walls of Tammany Hall to the one speaker who in the last three years has dared to cast aside the gag imposed by Tammany rulers and proclaim the gospel of the Chicago platform and put forward the name of William Jennings Bryan.

In support of the second proposition we point to this record: After the election of 1896 the first opportunity which the Democratic organization in New York had to put itself on record before the people was the nomination by the State Committee, in 1897, of Judge Alton B. Parker for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. A committee appeared before the State Committee asking the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. It was refused, the representatives of the New York City organization voting against reaffirmation.

Second—The next opportunity for Tammany Hall to prove its loyalty to Democratic principles came when the organization in Greater New York was called upon to nominate a candidate for Mayor and to formulate a declaration of principles upon which that candidate should stand. Again reaffirmation of the Chicago platform was asked and refused, and a man was selected as candidate for Mayor whose loyalty in 1896 was of that perfunctory kind which confined itself to the casting of a secret ballot and avoiding public expression of opinion.

Third—In 1898 the Democrats of the State of New York had to put a State ticket in nomination. The man who controls the so-called Democratic organization of the City of New York, who is himself that organization, Mr. Richard Croker, had said to a member of this committee that he would see that that convention should reaffirm the Chicago platform. Up to a few days immediately preceding the convention he and the men whom he dominates posed, as they still pose, as friends of that Democracy which finds its expression in the Chicago platform. When the convention assembled, they not only refused to reaffirm the principles laid down in 1896, but they refused to permit any man to gain the floor of the convention, if they had reason even to suspect that he intended to mention the Chicago platform or the name of the man who ran for the Presidency upon it.

These are facts of public record. We put them before you now, believing that you are already cognizant of them. All that we have done is to put them in concrete form and re-emphasize them.

We issue this address in order that the fact may be put before the Democrats of the Nation that the Tammany organization is indifferent where it is not hostile to those National issues for which the Democratic Party stands, and we ask the co-operation of all Democrats, in or out of official station, in the work of giving to the Democratic voters of the State of New York an opportunity to express themselves and make their convictions effective in the Nation.

JAMES R. BROWN, Chairman.
De. GEORGE W. THOMPSON,
WILLIS J. ABBOTT.

This address will be presented to the National Committee to-morrow, but from surface indications it will not be accorded very much attention.

HOGG MAY BE CHAIRMAN.

Reported in Texas that He May Succeed Senator Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 19.—A sensational bit of political gossip is contained in a letter received here to-day by a prominent Democrat from a well-known Bryan sympathizer now in the East. It is to the effect that an element of the National Democratic Committee is seeking to elect ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas to the position of Chairman of the committee to succeed Senator James K. Jones.

In confirmation of the plan as mentioned in the letter, advices were received here this evening that James G. Dudley, the Texas member of the committee, offers to resign to give Hogg a place and that the latter's appointment will be made.

This letter states further that a letter from Chairman Jones resigning from the Chairmanship is in the hands of one of the Western members of the committee, and that the reason set forth for so doing is that ill-health prevents him from actively entering into the active work of organizing the party's forces for the great free-silver, anti-trust, and anti-imperialist campaign soon to begin.

The proposed change of the committee's Chairman is said to have been urged by Bryan and Hogg will be favored as a reward for his service in bursting the Van Wyck boom made at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration. Bryan and Hogg have been intimate political friends for several years. After Hogg's "free-silver-and-Bryan" triumph at the Tammany celebration, Chairman Jones was made acquainted with the situation and his resignation letter came over from Europe on the next steamer, according to the story. The letter concludes by stating that a number of members of the National Committee will antagonize Hogg's election, but that it is thought that Bryan's influence will prevail. Hogg is now at an Eastern Summer resort, awaiting the result of the political move at Chicago.

McLean a Bryan Man.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 19.—John R. McLean, in a letter to Joseph H. Dowling, expresses surprise that the writer has been accused of not being a Bryan man. "I cannot imagine," Mr. McLean writes, "how any man can think I am against Mr. Bryan, after the public declarations of my paper, The Cincinnati Enquirer. I write you this letter so that you may show it to anybody you wish, and I hope that you will show it, as I feel that I have the friendship of Mr. Bryan and he has mine."

Christian Party to Have a Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—A call has been issued by W. R. Benkert of Davenport, Ia., for a National Convention of the United Christian Party, to be held at Chicago Dec. 24, 1899, and to remain in session a week. On Jan. 1, 1900, it is proposed to nominate a National ticket for which all "God fearing men and women" can vote.

MRS. McKINLEY IN POOR HEALTH.

Will Make a Trip to Lake Champlain with the President.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington, probably within a week, for a pleasure trip, designed mainly for the benefit of Mrs. McKinley's health. They will go to Lake Champlain, and will be absent from Washington for at least two weeks. On their way back they may stop at Long Branch and pay the promised visit to Vice President Hobart.

Mrs. McKinley's health does not improve as rapidly as was hoped, and the President desires to take her to some quiet spot.

While the President has not announced an abandonment of the projected Western trip, it is now thought improbable that he will get far West this year. He has a positive engagement to visit Chicago in October, but it is said that Mrs. McKinley's health, unless there is great improvement, would not permit her to make an extended trip.

Birrolio Burned His Wife to Death.

CORNING, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. Isaac Birrolio died yesterday at Blossburg, Penn., as a result of the inhuman conduct of her husband. He, a barber, two weeks ago set fire to the clothes of his wife and then held her hands while she burned. The shrieks from the suffering woman brought in the neighbors, who rescued her. She was taken to the College Hospital and died from her burns yesterday. Birrolio is in jail at Wellsborough, charged with murder. Birrolio's infatuation for another woman caused quarrels, which resulted in the husband acting as he did.

Boy Dies from Lockjaw at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—Lockjaw, resulting from a Fourth of July accident, caused the death last evening of Harry W. Squier, eleven years old, of Springfield, in the Elizabeth General Hospital. The accident occurred in Newark. The boy was playing with a toy cannon, and in some manner the piece was discharged prematurely. He was injured in the right thigh. Mr. Squier called in the family doctor and the wound, which appeared to be a very slight one, was dressed. The family moved to Springfield last week and the wound was apparently healing up, when on Sunday lockjaw supervened.

Another Lockjaw Victim Dead.

Giuseppe Consumanno, fourteen years old, of 214 Elizabeth Street, died Tuesday in the Columbus Hospital of tetanus incurred July 4. The boy was treated with anti-toxin serum. By mistake the death notice was sent to the Health Department and did not reach the Coroners' office until yesterday.

The Venezuela Commission.

PARIS, July 19.—The Venezuela Arbitration Commission did not meet to-day as intended, but will meet on Friday.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Arbitration Scheme May Be Finally Passed To-day—Small States Object to International Courts.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—The Third Committee of the Peace Conference met to-day, M. Bourgeois of the French delegation presiding

At the opening of the sitting the Roumanian, Greek, and Servian delegates jointly moved the total suppression of the five articles relating to international courts of inquiry in the arbitration scheme. M. Beldiman, the Roumanian representative, was their spokesman, and addressed the committee for an hour. He claimed that the proposition for a court of inquiry was not contained in Count Muravieff's circular, and was contrary to the principle of national sovereignty. Roumania, he said, would gladly pledge herself to the rest of the arbitration scheme, but it was impossible to fulfill these and other obligations.

Chevalier Descamp, the Belgian delegate, and Prof. Maartens, Russian, defended the articles, the first reading of which was finally passed, the three protesting States recording their objection.

In an interval which followed between the meeting of the Third Committee and that of the Drafting Committee, strong efforts were made to effect a compromise with regard to the articles, as the Roumanian delegates had made certain remarks not palatable to the delegates of the powers.

At the meeting of the Drafting Committee Prof. Maartens demolished all of M. Beldiman's arguments. He said that, as everything had been done to protect the weaker States against the stronger, the former thus obtaining a shield—the commission of inquiry proving this—he was willing to make some further concessions in the way of making the matter more optional.

These concessions were accepted by the smaller powers, and the proposal passed its second reading.

The arbitration scheme will probably be finally passed to-morrow.

KAISER VISITS HOWARD GOULD.

Spends an Hour with Him on the Niagara, Off Molde, Norway.

MOLDE, Norway, July 19.—Emperor William of Germany early this morning spent an hour with Howard Gould on board the latter's yacht Niagara.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted at the Hohenzollern's foremast as the Kaiser left Molde, and he waved his cap in adieu to Mr. Gould.

The Niagara left the harbor shortly after the departure of the Emperor.

TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE BILL.

Further Articles Adopted—Goes Into Operation at Once.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, July 19.—The Volksraad has adopted further articles of the Franchise bill, enabling sons of Outlanders to become naturalized at the age of sixteen and to obtain the franchise five years thereafter.

The new franchise law goes into operation immediately.

The Volksraad is sitting in secret session discussing the proposals for the cancellation of the dynamite monopoly.

EARTHQUAKES IN ROME.

Little Damage in the City, but Considerable in Near-by Villages.

ROME, July 19.—A severe earthquake shock occurred here at 2:20 o'clock this morning. It was followed during the next fifteen minutes by a number of other shocks. The damage done here was slight, but at the village of Rocca di Papa it was more serious. A number of houses in that place fell. A part of a church was demolished at Castel-Gandolfo on the northwest side of Monte Cavo.

The motion produced by the shock was undulatory. It was very severe, but caused surprisingly small damage in this city.

Gen. Pelloux, the Premier, has gone to Frascati owing to reports, which appear to be unfounded, that many people there were injured. Wherever the shocks were felt the inhabitants became terror-stricken.

The Bisley Rifle Meet.

BISLEY, July 19.—Gilchrist, the Canadian rifleman, won in the contest to decide the tie in the Premier competition, defeating Fleming, Mayne, and Pattison, and taking the first prize. Fleming gained the second prize. The Duke of Cambridge competition was begun to-day. There were several scores of 45 out of a possible 50. The Canadians' scores were as follows: Bertram and Rennie, 43; Wilson, 41; Lieut. Robertson, 39; Bayles, 28; Ross, 15. The shooting at 500 yards for the St. George's Challenge Vase was completed to-day. The only Canadian entitled to shoot in the second stage of the competition for the vase is Graham, who has a score of 68 points. Corp. Ommundsen of the Royal Scots leads with a score of 70, the highest possible at both ranges.

Cameron to Command the Oceanic.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The White Star liner Teutonic, from New York, July 12, arrived here to-day, having been delayed by fog. Capt. Cameron will relinquish command of the vessel upon her arrival at Liverpool, in order to take command of the Oceanic, the White Star Line's newest steamer. The passengers of the Teutonic on this voyage subscribed for a present of a loving cup for Capt. Cameron.

Future Importance of Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, July 19.—The local press, referring to the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Exhibition, says the geographical position of the isthmus makes it unmistakably the most important distributing centre for South America, and anticipates a great development of the commercial relations between the United States and Central and South America and in consequence beneficial results to Colombia.

English Murderess Executed.

LONDON, July 19.—Despite strenuous efforts made on her behalf to secure a reprieve, Mary Ann Ansell, who was convicted of murdering her sister, an inmate of an insane asylum, by sending her poisoned cake, was hanged to-day at St. Albans. The crime was committed for the purpose of securing payment of life insurance money.

Clerical Victory in Bavaria.

BERLIN, July 19.—The elections for the Bavarian Chamber have proved a great Clerical triumph. The Clericals gained ten seats and the Liberals lost twenty-two owing to the compromise effected between the Clericals and the Socialists at the expense of the Liberals. The Clericals now have an absolute majority in the Chamber.

Surprise at Kaiser's Decision.

BERLIN, July 19.—Much surprise is expressed at Emperor William's decision not to attend the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, and not to pay his promised visit to Herr Krupp at Essen. The reasons for his sudden change of plans are not known, and many rumors are current.

The British Columbian Litigation.

LONDON, July 19.—The Privy Council has upheld the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and dismissed the appeal in the case of Madden and the Attorney General of British Columbia against the Nelson and Port Sheppard Railway and the Attorney General of Canada.

The New German Cruiser Niobe.

BERLIN, July 19.—On the occasion of the launch of the cruiser Niobe Emperor William, in a congratulatory address to the builders, said: "Just as the old Niobe served to inspire the school for which she was destined, so may the new promote a spirit of loyalty to the Emperor and the empire in all corners of the earth."

Eruption of Mount Etna.

ROME, July 19.—News has been received of an eruption of Mount Etna this morning. After loud subterranean noises the crater vomited dense columns of smoke, which were followed by enormous masses of sand.

The Salvador Revolution.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—United States Consul Jenkins at San Salvador has reported to the State Department by cable that San Salvador is in a state of siege as the result of revolutionary plotting.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another fairly cool day blessed the town and nearer suburbs yesterday, and had its effect in keeping men in town so that the clubs were fairly well filled last evening. There were goodly crowds at the American and White Star docks in the morning, drawn there to witness the departure of friends on the St. Paul and the Germanic, both of which favored liners sailed with every cabin full, a rather unusual thing for this late period of the Summer season. The Majestic, which reached her dock late in the afternoon, also brought in a long list of well-known people who had numbers of friends to meet and greet them. Many of her passengers remained in town over night, so that the up-town fashionable restaurants were more lively than they have been for a week past.

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The dates of the late Summer and Autumn weddings are beginning to be announced. Mr. Francis Palmer and Miss Beatrix Bennet, who were to be married in November in town, will celebrate their nuptials at New Rochelle in late August, and Mr. Roscoe Bonsall and Miss Mary Minturn Potter, a daughter of the late Charles Potter, will be married at Newport, probably in October. Lieut. Arthur J. Draper, son of Ambassador Draper, and Miss Lillian Duncan Voorhies, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married at Lexington, Ky., on Sept. 7. Mr. Guy Richards and Miss Alice Reese, a daughter of Mr. William Henry Reese, and sister of Mrs. Augustus Clarkson, whose engagement was also recently announced, will be married at Wappinger's Falls on Aug. 9.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor left Rhinecliff on Mr. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal yesterday, and are expected at Newport today. Mr. Astor hurried his departure from Rhinecliff in order to witness the first of the trial races between Columbia and Defender off Newport on Saturday next. It is still quiet at Newport, but there are signs that the season proper will soon begin. Mrs. John R. Drexel has issued cards for a series of musicales, and cards for coming dinners are beginning to be delivered by messengers daily. The Misses Morton, who are visiting Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have had several entertainments given them.

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Although comparatively few Americans are left in Paris, and the season there is at an end, recent letters speak of the presence there of Mrs. William Davidge and Miss Davidge, Mrs. Henry W. Livingston and the Misses Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. de Garmendia. The majority of Americans, however, who were in Paris during the early Summer are now to be found at Homburg, Aix, Dinard, Trouville, and in Switzerland. Mrs. Fellows Davis and Miss Davis are traveling in Germany. Mrs. Westervelt and her son, Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, have gone to Aix.

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Seabright has not been particularly gay as yet this Summer. There are fewer well-known people than usual at Panacci's and the Inn. Thomas's, on the Rumson Road, is as popular as ever for luncheons and dinners, and some very charming little affairs have recently been given there. Mrs. Hutchinson and her daughters returned from Europe last week on the St. Paul, and are at their place on the Rumson Road, and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has been entertaining extensively at "Faerie Lea." Among those at Panacci's and the Inn are Mr. Joseph Dixon and Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett and Mrs. Mary Post Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. Ridgely Hunt, and Mr. Dulaney Howland. Mr. and Mrs. Short will sail for Europe on Aug. 2, and will spend some time at Carlsbad.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Place have taken a cottage for the Summer at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, where Mr. and Mrs. Leggett have a beautiful country place. There is quite a little colony of well-known New Yorkers at Stone Ridge, which is a pretty little hamlet a few miles back of Kingston, on the west bank of the Hudson. Mrs. Place will go to Bar Harbor in the Autumn, as usual. Her villa there is occupied this Summer, as last, by Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia.

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Mr. Frank Sprague and Lieut. Herbert Livingston Satterlee were among those booked to sail on the St. Paul yesterday whose names were not announced in this column on Wednesday. Lieut. Satterlee goes abroad for a brief vacation, and will return in September. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord and Mr. Cooper Lord, who sailed on the Germanic yesterday, will be abroad about six weeks. They purpose taking an automobile trip through Touraine, France.

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The Majestic brought, among other passengers, yesterday, Miss Annie Morgan, who went abroad with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, in the Spring, and who returned with Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has remained in England to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., at their residence, Dover House, near London, and will not return until the Autumn. Among others who arrived on the Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. Hampden Robb, the Misses Robb, and Miss Edith Speyer, the Earl of Yarmouth, Archbishop Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown and Miss Brown, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCook and the Misses McCook, Joseph Pulitzer, and Oswald Sanderson.

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At a recent entertainment at Chesterfield House, London, the lady most admired was Lady Anglesey, who is a really beautiful woman, with her lovely auburn hair, chiseled features, and ivory complexion. Her hair was worn dressed in a quaint early English fashion, which added to the charm of her appearance, and she did not wear many jewels, although she possesses such a large store. Lady Cynthia Graham was magnificent, so was Lady Féo Sturt, in white satin; Mrs. George Keppel looked very nice in white; Mlle. de Fougères was very distingué looking; Princess Pless wore white and mauve; Mrs. Dudley Leigh wore rose-pink satin, with a veiling of black tulle, and Mrs. Carl Meyer looked picturesque in white, with pink roses. Chesterfield House lends itself well to entertaining, and all the women present had done honor to the occasion by wearing their best frocks and most beautiful jewels. It was, in fact, what is known sometimes as "tiara night." Lady Burton herself, who was in white, wore a high tiara and diamond necklace to match, and her daughter, Mrs. Baillie, also dressed in white, wore a diamond crown. The Duchess of Abercorn was dressed in black, and Lady Hamilton, in white, with a sash of mauve tulle, wore some beautiful jewels; while Lady Howe, who had had a large dinner party for Prince and Princess Christian and their daughter, wore white satin, with her fine diamond and emerald tiara and necklace. Lady de Ramsey, in mourning, brought her daughter, and Mrs. Arthur James wore many diamonds on her black dress. Lady Violet Brassey looked very well in pink; Lady Aline Beaumont was chaperoning Lady Helen Stewart, and Mrs. Hamar Bass brought her daughter, for whom the ball was given. Mrs. Rupert Beckett, in a long, tight-fitting frock of cream lace, looked very pretty, and so did Mrs. Keppel, who is again the reigning favorite, in French gray; Mrs. Farquharson looked very well in white and pink, and Mrs. Chetwode (née Stapleton Cotton) wore a black dress glittering with sequins, softened with pink tulle. Lady Buchan, looking well in white, brought Lady Majorie Erskine, very pretty in pink; Lady Gerard, in pink with roses, brought Miss Ethel Gerard, in white, with rainbow and silver embroidery; Lady Gosford brought a pretty daughter, and also chaperoned Lady Juliette Lowther, who looked beautiful in pale yellow; while Sir Ernest Cassel came with his daughter, in white, with a string of pearls round her head.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—Miss Elsie Jackson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, and will depart for Bar Harbor to-morrow morning.

It was learned to-day that a few days ago, while Mrs. Henry Clews was bathing at Spouting Rock Beach and using a large life preserver, a heavy sea came along and struck her with its full force. Mrs. Clews was dragged off her feet and completely turned over under the water. When the surface of the water had become smooth, Swimming Master Boyer saw Mrs. Clews's feet above the water, and, leaving a pupil he was instructing, went to Mrs. Clews's assistance and brought her safely to the beach, where, after a short rest, she recovered from her disagreeable experience and was conveyed to her cottage by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Baldwin of New York are the guests of Francis P. Freeman at Tower Top.

This morning the station of the New York Yacht Club was the scene of a brilliant social gathering, and later the cottagers boarded the steam yacht Narada, where Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a party with luncheon and a sail to the Pier. A new fad was introduced by the guests, who brought pretty floral staffs trimmed with wide satin ribbons, which were used for the table decorations and for decorating the cabin. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Harry Lehr, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Hope Safe, George P. Messervey, Miss De Barril, Louis Q. Jones, William Nelson, Henry Walters, and a number of others.

Mrs. Youngen, wife of Lieut. Youngen of the navy, is the guest of Gordon McKay.

Mrs. Leroy King entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Additional boxes for the Newport Horse Show sold to-day were to Mrs. Theodore Davis, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville, and Mrs. J. Amory Codman.

The annual coaching parade of the Coaching Club will probably occur on the last Saturday in August, the assembly of the coaches to be made on Narragansett Avenue, with the horses facing Bellevue Avenue.

All the pretty features of the parades of the past will again be seen, and after the review by President Frederic Bronson on the Ocean Drive the coaches will proceed either to the Golf Club or to Bateman's for luncheon, which will be spread on horse-shoe-shaped tables. Dancing and the polo game will fill the day. Among some of the whips who will tool coaches will be Frederic Bronson, Prescott Lawrence, Col. William Jay, W. W. Sherman, Col. Edward Morrell, Ogden Mills, and Robert L. Gerry.

F. O. Beach is here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have gone to New York for a short stay.

Miss McCalla, daughter of Capt. B. H. McCalla of the navy, is visiting friends here.

It is understood that in the Fall Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will go to San Francisco, there to join Mr. Oelrichs, and settle the estate of their father, Senator Fair. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will accompany his wife.

It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt will sell his sloop yacht Carmita in the Fall.

Mr. Hopper of Harvard is visiting Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

It is reported that Max Agassiz is having a schooner yacht built in New York.

At the end of the season the Hon. Sydney Webster intends to materially improve and enlarge his extensive estate known as Pen Craig.

Miss Anna Sands, who recently arrived from Europe, is spending the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter and Mr. William Woodward have registered at the Casino for the season.

Prince Cassanier Luborwiske is visiting here.

Registers at the Golf Club include Baroness D'Erlanger, Prince Cassanier Luborwiske, J. De Forest Danielson, Charles Bohlen, J. B. Eustis, Jr., R. F. Pifer, F. O. Beach, and Max Muller.

A handsome automobile Stanhope pheaton has arrived for Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Reginald Norman has also ordered an automobile carriage.

Proprietor Berger of Bellevue Lodge is preparing to open a Parisian café in connection with his present establishment.

Lieut. Tobin is a visitor here.

Arrivals at the Casino this week include Mrs. Sterling, Miss Lowe of New York, W. Scott of Kansas City, J. S. Spaulding of Chicago, Samuel Dike of Auburndale, Mrs. Jesse Boynton and the Misses Boynton, and Miss F. Doreigh of Bristol, R. I.

Cope Whitehouse gave an afternoon tea at the Berkeley this afternoon. The tea was in honor of Miss Fowler, whose mother, Mrs. Ludlow Fowler, received with Mr. Whitehouse.

Miss Meyer of Boston is visiting her brother, the Hon. George Von L. Meyer, at Nethercliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have arrived at the Rhua House for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson of New York are the guests of Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt, Miss Christine Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cleveland of New York, E. von Grenanty of Berlin, Miss Malins, and the British Embassy at Washington, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Trucy of Chicago, and Major MacLegan of England are at the New Cliffs.

Mrs. T. J. Cowie is entertaining Mrs. Milliken, widow of Seth M. Milliken, for many years Congressman from Maine, at the Training Station.

THE OPSECOETES PERSONATUI.

That Is the Kissing Bug's Family Name and Dr. Howard Says His Bite of Itself Is Not Dangerous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—According to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Division of Entomology of the Agricultural Department, the much advertised kissing bug is an old acquaintance of ours, and not a stranger within our gates. A new terror is added to the kissing-bug craze by Dr. Howard, who declares that we have got to unlearn the name "pici pes" and practice on that of "Opsecoetes personatui." It seems that "pici pes" is simply an alias under which the bug has been masquerading.

Dr. Howard says that Opsecoetes has long been a resident of the United States, and never attracted any particular attention until this year, when he disguised himself as a kissing bug. Dr. Howard thinks that the weather conditions may account for the unusual numbers in which Opsecoetes is pervading the country this year. The insect does not always bite the lips, Dr. Howard says, but impartially perforates any part of the person upon which it happens to alight. It generally attacks people while they sleep, and the face being then the most exposed portion, gets the brunt of the attack.

Since the beginning of the reign of the kissing bug the entomologists of the department have received great numbers of bugs forwarded them from all parts of the country, and branded as kissing bugs. In most cases they are entirely innocent of the charge.

Dr. Howard is making a collection of kissing-bug literature from the papers. He says that people who ordinarily would think nothing of a bite get frightened when they are bitten now, and the nervousness causes an additional irritation. The bite of the real kissing bug is not dangerous, and where it results in a serious swelling it is probably due to the fact that the bug has previously had its beak in putrified or decaying matter.

THE KISSING BUG AT NEWPORT.

Miss Rose Grosvenor of Providence a Victim of the Insect.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The kissing bug has come to Newport and the damage reported has caused several ladies to call in medical attendance. As far as learned the bug has attacked only one of the sterner sex, and he is one of the automobile instructors, who was attacked on the eye several evenings ago while on the Ocean Drive.

The most serious case reported is that of Miss Rose Grosvenor, who is well known to the cottage colony, and whose Winter home is in Providence. She is passing the season with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, here, who own and occupy Wyndham, on Beacon Hill Road. Last Monday evening Miss Grosvenor was returning from a social function, and while riding along the Ocean Drive was bitten on the lip by a kissing bug. Since then she has been confined to Wyndham under the care of two physicians.

MOSQUITO-RIDDEN CHICAGO.

Millions of Pests Making It Uncomfortable for Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The latest arrival in the city and one of uncomfortable portent is a delegation of mosquitoes, millions in number. It is no ordinary visitation, but one that stamps the depredations of the kissing bug as a mere frivolous novelty.

The city during the Spring and Summer was singularly free from the pests, and many people were led to believe that a mosquitoless Summer would be one of the blessings of the year.

The Summer gardens and the parks are the particular sufferers from the mosquitoes. Many amusement places report that they have become a nuisance, and have driven a number of people from their evening retreats.

LARGE INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

The New York "Tribune" says that during the last sixty days the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has paid to the beneficiaries of its members over $600,000 in death claims. Within the next sixty days the association will pay an even larger amount to its policyholders, making a total payment in death claims during eighteen years of over $39,000,000.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Father Edward J. Smith.

The Rev. Edward J. Smith of St. Aloysius's Church, Great Neck, L. I., died yesterday of apoplexy at Saratoga, where he was spending his vacation. Father Smith was 51 years old. He was born in Brooklyn and received his education in St. James's Parochial School and later in St. Francis's Xavier's College, this borough. His theological education was finished in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained on Feb. 20, 1875, and his first station was St. Anne's Church in Brooklyn, where he was assistant pastor. He was later made assistant at St. Anthony's Church, this borough. About twenty years ago he took charge of St. Aloysius's at Great Neck. The church had been built four years previously and a debt of $4,000 was hanging over it. He soon succeeded in clearing off this debt and through his efforts the rectory was built.

Patrick H. Shields.

Patrick H. Shields of Malone, N. Y., a well-known resident of Franklin County, died suddenly yesterday afternoon while at the home of a friend. He was a prominent politician. He was Captain of a Northern New York company during the rebellion, and for many years following the war held a position in the customs service. Mr. Shields was Mayor of Malone for a few years, and for nearly a quarter of a century was one of the most extensive stock buyers in that section. He

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
27 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALL ORDERS Executed on Consolidated Exchange 1-16 Commission. Can you afford to pay more? No slim margins.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Members Consolidated Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 718, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2946, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Roliston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of two cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Roliston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
Committee: SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
18 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196, New York

The Holders of
Pittsburg, Painesville & Fairport
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH THE VIEW OF CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THEIR INTERESTS.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
SURPLUS.....$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.	JOEL F. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN.
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	C. I. HUDSON.
EMERSON McMILLIN,	S. C. T. DODD,
E. C. CONVERSE.	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN.
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER.	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
J. WILLIAM CLARK.	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson...2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull..3d Vice-President
Clark Williams.....Treasurer
Willis P. Elliott.....Secretary
Richard M. Hurd....Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer.....Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips..Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.
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Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
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Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.
BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1894	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883	335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899. NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company
issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that, pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20,** 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement, and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941 1115
77	254	424	670	930	954 1168
134	297	425	825	933	1109 1182
136	335	498			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALFRED A. ZEIMER HAS BEEN ADMITTED to the firm of S. Zeimer & Feldstein from this date.
SAMUEL ZEIMER,
WILLIAM FELDSTEIN,
WALTER ZEIMER,
ALFRED A. ZEIMER.
July 1, 1899.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.

To holders of undeposited or unassented bonds and stocks of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY, of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and of the so-called Leased Lines:

Deposits can no longer be received by the Reorganization Committee under the plan of APRIL 10TH, 1899, as the properties have to-day passed to ownership and possession of the new Company, the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, to which Company, at its office, No. 24 Exchange Place, New York, all such security holders of the old Companies are referred for further information.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman
Reorganization Managers.
New York, July 18th, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.

The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 19, 1899.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 17, 1899.

The interest due August 1st, 1899, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. August 2d, 1899.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1899.
86TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (5%,) payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record on this date.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

Temporary Certificates issued by the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO. for the Preferred Stock of the above Company can be exchanged for engraved stock certificates on presentation at the Trust Co. Dividend accrued on the Trust Certificates will then be paid.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M. WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.

E. P. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
80 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 6, 1899.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—The nervousness and dread that have characterized the markets for some time past are rapidly disappearing with confirmation of the welcome news of President Krüger's franchise concessions. Under this influence consols rallied to-day and money was easier. The impression is gaining ground that a further immediate advance in the bank rate will not be necessary. Bankers and brokers are more willing to take bills, and quotations are weaker. The release of Japanese money has assisted the short loan market. The acuteness of the Transvaal difficulty is regarded as ended. All markets participated to-day in the better feeling.

American securities opened better and improved, but later eased off somewhat. The final tone was firm and the demand light.

Consols, for money, 106⅞; for the account, 107; Atchison, 20; Canadian, 90⅝; St. Paul, 134⅝; Illinois Central, 118¼; Louisville, 73⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 69; Reading, 16¾; Erie first preferred, 37⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅞.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £175,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 113.50; Madrid, 22.90; Lisbon, 35.00; Rome, .735. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 58⅞.

New Big Coal and Iron Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company has a capital of $5,000,000. The incorporators are Walter S. Dryfoos, Roland B. Harny, Frank Hart, Harry L. Paughborn of New York; Davis J. Gillirt, Winthrop M. Tuttle of Brooklyn; Edwin B. Hopkinson of East Orange, and Walter M. Wilsey of Ridgewood, N. J.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 19	264,155
To date this year	105,955,545
Corresponding date last year	55,408,193

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 19	$1,895,000
To date this year	$585,279,420
Corresponding date last year	$440,590,780

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	National Steel pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	½	Pressed S. Car	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Del., Lack. & W.	½	Third Avenue	4
Minn. & St. L.	½	U. S. Leather	½
National Biscuit	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting & Ref.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1¼	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Consolidated Gas	2¾	N. Y. Central	¾
Continental Tobacco.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Denver & Rio G. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Federal Steel	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
H. B. Claflin	1½	Standard Distilling	½
Manhattan Con.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
		Wabash pf.	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s 1 | Scioto V. & N. Eng. 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Northwest 3½s	1¾	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
		Peo. & Eastern 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Midsummer dullness, nobody of importance engaged in active operations, results in a market exceedingly uninteresting. Encouraging business developments pile atop of one another, but such progress finds no market reflection—none that is immediate. But, so the veterans of Wall Street agree, there never yet was a situation so thoroughly favorable that failed eventually to have satisfactory sequels, and on this faith evidently the strong men of the Stock Exchange district are evidently banking. Certain it is that nowhere can be found any man of importance in the financial world who has doubt of the market outcome. And even some operators who have been for months past avowedly bearish show disposition to take cheerful views of the outlook—the agents of one such trader being now industriously engaged in announcing that he has "covered" and, while not bullish, is "only looking on." Such straws are sometimes significant.

Much is heard from many quarters of the restlessness of labor. Yet the truth is that more "strikes" have been settled within the past fortnight than now exist or are threatened. Such settlements in the tin plate and smelting trades alone affect a larger body of workers than are involved in all the present conflicts put together; and they have vaster bearing on general business conditions. It is clear that labor trouble reports are overdone. It is clear that workingmen throughout the country are far more largely and satisfactorily employed than for years has been the average. Local street railway disturbances reflect no general discontent. They are as exceptional as they are ineffective. And the calmness of the investing public shows that this fact is recognized.

AMERICAN FACTORIES ABROAD.

Important developments are to follow the judicial decision that the New York Air Brake Company's patents are valid. There is to be an increase in the company's capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, of which shareholders will have the right to take 25 per cent. ($1,250,000) at par, the remainder ($3,750,000 at par, worth about $8,000,000 at the market) to be held in the treasury subject to disposition by the Board of Directors. This policy was agreed upon by the Directory yesterday subject to formal approval by the stockholders. Proceeds of the new capital issue will be used for the immediate extension of business. The workmen now employed number over twice the force of a year ago, and the company's orders run far in excess of all past records, it being estimated that during June sales, compared with the corresponding period of last year, increased close to $4,000 per working day.

But extraordinary as such gains are, plans are arranged for materially greater expansion. Manufacturing works are to be established abroad. Not in Russia, but in Germany and Great Britain this New York company will show its progressiveness. Having already the record of equipping the first American locomotive made for Russia, it is disclosed that the company has large orders issued under Russian Government orders, and it is the filling of such orders that will engage the first factory to be started abroad. American workmen will superintend all such manufactures. Representatives whom the company has already abroad include more than one important American railway manager, and it is upon the reports of such practical men that the company acts in determining to extend American manufacturing into foreign lands. The enterprise has many phases of exceptional significance—and not least among probabilities is that an example is being set which other important American manufacturers may follow.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in the market yesterday, operations for foreign account amounting to but 6,000 shares, most of which was selling. London prices were slightly above parity, but the dullness of both markets prevented any extensive arbitrage transactions. The foreign houses sold Pennsylvania, Union Pacifics, and New York Central and bought Northern Pacific common and Atchison preferred. Arbitrage brokers had advices saying that London was waiting for more activity in New York.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Call money continued easy yesterday at from 3 to 4 per cent. The demand was not active, and the supply seemed liberal at the higher figures, although it was evident that lenders had no idea of sacrificing rates. Sentiment in Wall Street upon the money outlook was more cheerful and fewer apprehensions of gold exports were evident. Cables reported an easier tone in the London open discount market, and that the Bank of England had made large additions to its stock of gold through arrivals from Holland and further purchases in the market. This news was favorably received, being looked upon as indicating no change in the bank's discount rate to-day, which, it is contended, will remove all possibility of gold shipments at this time.

There were still many authorities, however, who were of the opinion that the local money market will continue firm for some time. One of these—Mr. Russell Sage—thinks that the loan rate will hold around 4 and 5 per cent. for the balance of the year. Mr. Sage said yesterday:

"I look to see money bring a fair return for the balance of the year. In fact, I expect a money market of the old kind, with interest up to about the legal rate. There are several strong reasons for my belief. The strengthening up of foreign money markets is quite an influence. Many millions of dollars have been loaned by us in Germany. For the first time within my recollection Germany has borrowed money here upon American securities held in trust over there. When money was 2 per cent. here offers to take loans of this kind at 4½ per cent. were made through agents of the Germans. Offers at this rate in blocks of $2,000,000 and $4,000,000 have been received within a month, and the aggregate of these loans is very large.

"I do not expect to see any unusual flow of money to England, but the balance of trade grows less favorable, the decrease in our exports for the last six months, compared with the same period of last year, being something like $50,000,000. Then, times are better, and we are buying more abroad, much in the way of luxuries. Our imports increase, and this have a double effect upon our foreign trade balance.

"The interior of this country is not loaded down with available funds, as some appear to think. Country banks are not wishing to send on great sums to loan here. On the contrary, the country is borrowing money and using it to carry on the greatly increased business in various lines. When the time comes to move the crops more money will be needed to handle them, and it will be sought here."

TRACTIONS AND THE STRIKES.

Stock-market interest yesterday centred in the local traction shares. The announcement that the Brooklyn strike has extended to the Metropolitan Street Railway system was regarded as a bear point on the whole railway group, and, after holding steady early in the day, prices weakened as progress was reported in the strike on the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues lines. Except in professional quarters, the Metropolitan trouble was not regarded as likely to hurt that company to any extent, but all Wall Street seemed to fear was that with its support the Brooklyn strikers will h

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 19, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16	500	Am. Car & Foundry..	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
41	41¼	1,175	American Cotton Oil..	41⅝	42	41	41	.....
37⅝	38	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	38	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
84½	85	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84⅝	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
137	140	25	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
69⅜	70	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	70	70	70	70	.....
5⅞	6¼	800	American Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
55¼	55⅝	6,975	Am. Steel & Wire.....	55½	56⅞	55¼	55⅝	— ⅜
96	96¼	80	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	.....
156⅜	156¾	28,425	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	157	158⅝	156⅜	156⅞	— ¼
118	118⅛	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	.....
37⅝	38	900	American Tin Plate...	38	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
84½	84⅝	500	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	85	85	85	85	.....
97½	97⅝	19,402	American Tobacco	97½	98⅞	97⅛	97½	+ ⅝
29¼	29¼	200	American Steel Hoop.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
17½	18¼	150	Ann Arbor	18	18	18	18	.....
55½	55⅝	1,010	Anaconda Copper	55⅞	56⅞	55¼	55½	.....
19¼	19¼	1,260	At., T. & S. F.....	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
60⅝	60¾	14,670	At., T. & S. F. pf....	60⅞	61¼	60½	60⅝	— ⅛
46¾	47	730	Baltimore & Ohio....	47¾	47¾	47	47	— ⅛
71¾	72	2,915	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72¼	72⅝	71⅞	72	.....
112⅝	112⅞	21,285	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	113	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅛
53¼	54	150	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	800	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	51½	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
27⅝	27½	510	Chesapeake & Ohio...	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
.....	57¾	200	Chicago Con Traction.	58	58	57¾	57¾	.....
134⅞	135	11,150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	135½	135⅝	134⅜	135	— ⅛
13⅞	14⅜	3,500	Chicago Great West..	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
68½	69¼	200	Chi. Gr. West pf., A.	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
30⅝	33½	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31¼	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	+ ⅝
40	42	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf..	42½	43	42	42	+1
130⅝	130⅝	7,465	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	130¾	131⅜	130⅝	130⅝	— ⅜
173⅜	174½	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	174⅛	174⅛	174⅛	174⅛	+ ⅛
159½	160	50	Chicago & Northw....	158⅞	158⅞	158⅞	158⅞	.....
116⅞	117	7,667	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116½	117½	116¼	116⅞	.....
57⅜	58¼	330	C., C., C. & St. L....	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57½	— ⅛
1⅞	2	15	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
16½	17½	47	Col. Southern 2d pf...	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
12	14	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
177	178	3,160	Consolidated Gas	180½	180⅝	177	177½	—2⅝
40⅝	41	19,845	Continental Tobacco...	41½	42⅜	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
81¼	81⅝	1,030	Continental Tobac. pf.	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	+1½
121¼	122	250	Delaware & Hudson..	121¾	121¾	121½	121½	— ¼
168½	169	500	Del., Lack. & West...	168	168½	168	168½	+ ½
21⅜	21⅝	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	21⅞	22	21¼	21½	— ⅛
75	75¼	700	Denver & R. G. pf....	75⅜	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
36	37	100	Erie 1st pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
57	57¼	7,895	Federal Steel	59	59⅜	57	57¼	— ⅜
80	80¾	1,970	Federal Steel pf	81	81	80	80	— ⅜
119	120	200	General Electric	119	119⅛	119	119⅛	— ⅛
68¾	69¼	110	General Sugar Ref....	68¼	69¼	68¾	69¼	.....
107	108	150	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
168	169	10	Great Northern pf....	169¼	169¼	169¼	169¼	.....
114	115½	300	H. B. Claflin Co.....	115½	115½	115	115	—1½
115	115½	100	Illinois Central	115½	115½	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅜
41	41¼	315	International Paper..	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
12	12½	200	Iowa Central	12½	12½	12	12	.....
75	76½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
71⅞	72	3,200	Louisville & Nashville.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
117	117¼	13,820	Manhattan Con	117¼	118¼	116½	117⅜	— ⅝
15	15⅜	16	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	.....
220⅜	221	10,170	Metropolitan St. Ry...	219¾	221	218	220⅜	— ¼
14½	14⅝	550	Mexican Central	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
3¼	3⅜	400	Mexican National, ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
....	....	20	Michigan Central	110½	110½	110½	110½	.....
55	56	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
23	23½	1,250	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	23	23⅞	—1⅛
64	65	850	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63⅜	64⅛	63½	64⅛	—⅜
33⅜	34½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
46½	46⅝	9,110	Missouri Pacific	46⅞	47⅜	46½	46½	— ⅞
47¼	47⅜	715	National Biscuit Co...	48	48	46⅜	48	+2
99	100½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	100½	100¾	100½	100½	.....
28⅜	30¼	220	National Lead Co....	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼	.....
49	49⅜	600	National Steel	50	50	50	50	.....
91	91½	800	National Steel pf....	91	91⅜	91	91	+ ⅜
115½	116½	100	New Jersey Central...	116	116	116	116	—1
200	220	3,160	New York Air Brake.	230	230	210	212	.....
138	138¼	1,982	New York Central	138½	138⅝	138	138¼	— ⅜
25⅞	26	325	N. Y., Ont. & West...	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	700	N. Y., Susq. & Western	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
70	70¾	640	Norfolk & West. pf....	70⅞	71	70⅞	70	— ¼
11	11¼	100	North American	11	11	11	11	.....
49⅞	50	3,200	Northern Pacific	50¼	50¼	49⅞	50	— ⅛
77	77¼	1,430	Northern Pacific pf...	77¼	77¼	77	77	— ⅛
47¼	47½	210	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
134⅝	134⅞	2,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	135¼	135⅝	134⅞	135¼	— ⅛
116¼	116⅜	1,060	People's Gas, Chicago.	117	117⅜	116½	116⅝	— ⅝
52	54	610	Pac. C., Cas & St....	53	53	52	53	.....
50	51	250	Pressed Steel Car....	50	51	50	51	+1
82¼	83	10	Pressed Steel Car pf..	82	82	82	82	.....
8	10	50	Pitts. & West. pf....	....	8½	8½	8½	.....
159	160¼	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	160	160	160	160	.....
59⅝	60¼	900	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60¾	60	60⅜	+ ⅛
32½	33¼	200	Reading 2d pf	33¼	33½	32½	32½	— ⅛
10	10¼	200	St. L. & San. Fran...	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
68	70	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	69	69	69	69	—1
36½	37	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	37	37	36⅜	36¾	+ ¼
14	14½	1,000	St. Louis Southw.....	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	4,400	St. Louis Southw. pf..	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
54	56	250	St. Paul & Duluth....	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ½
31½	31⅝	1,800	Southern Pacific	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
51	51¼	325	Southern Railway pf..	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
14	15	100	Standard Dis. & Dis..	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
68⅜	69	1,630	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	69½	69¾	68¾	69	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	1,720	Texas Pacific	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
193	196	260	Third Avenue	192½	194	192½	194	+2
42⅜	43	1,300	Union Pacific	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
76¼	76¾	2,015	Union Pacific pf.....	77	77	76⅝	76¾	— ⅛
48	50	100	United States Express.	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
6¼	6¾	1,620	United States Leather.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
72	72½	6,312	U. S. Leather pf	71⅞	73	71⅞	72⅜	+ ⅜
49⅜	50	805	United States Rubber.	50	50	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
115¼	117	25	U. S. Rubber pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	.....
21¼	21⅜	3,200	Wabash pf	22⅜	22⅜	21¼	21½	—1⅛
88⅜	90	1,228	Western Union Tel....	90¼	90½	89¼	89¼	— ¾
9¼	9¼	1,200	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
15	15¼	436	Wis. Cent., when iss..	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
52¾	53	150	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Sales.....		264,155						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	100⅜	....
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	108¾
3s, c., 1918	109⅛	109½
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113½
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	113½
4s, r., 1925	120¼	129½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	111¼	111⅝
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	....
Adams Exp.	112	114
Alb. & Sus.	195	....
Am. Coal	140	200
A. C. & F. pf.	59¾	60¾
A. C. O. pf.	92	93
Am. D. Tel.	....	39
Am. M. Co.	17½	18
A. S. M. pf.	....	30
A. S. H. pf.	75	78
A. T. & C.	3	6
Am. T. pf.	143	145
Ann A. pf.	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	7½	9
B. A. M.	106½	....
B. Un. Gas.	139	143
Bruns. City	15½	16
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf.	73	75
B., C. R. & N.	100	....
Can. Pac.	96¾	97¾
Cap. Trac.	90	98
Cen. & Alton.	150	....
C. & E. Ill.	73	74½
C. & E. I. pf.	123	127
C. G. W.	8	8⅜
C. I. & L.	10	10½
C. & N. W. pf.	193	197
C. T. & T.	14¼	15
C. T. & T. pf.	48	49
C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	99½
C. L. & W.	8	11
C. L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve & P.	184	....
C. C. & I.	....	....
C. & I. G.	....	5
C. F. & I.	45	46
C. F. & I. pf.	103	105
Col. South.	4⅝	5
C. S. 1st pf.	43½	44½
Com. Cable.	179	....
Consol. Coal.	50	55
Consol. Ice.	42	43½
Consol. Tel.	90	92
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	20¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	106	125
Electric Ave.	....	....
Erie	13¼	14
E. T. & T.	96	99
Ev. & T. H.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	....	....
Ft. W. & R.	57	62
G. W.	22	24
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	....
Hock. Val.	21¾	23
Hock. V. pf.	56	57½
Homestake	72	77
Ill. C.	1.100	....
Int. Silver.	13½	13⅝
I. P. & C. pf.	78½	79½
Iowa C. pf.	48¾	49
Joliet & Chi.	180	....
K. C., P. & G.	7⅜	7½
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Klick. Ice.	50	52½
Knick. I. pf.	75	77
Lacledde Gas.	54	55
Lac. G. pf.	97	100
L. E. & W.	18	18½
Lake Shore.	200	210
Long Island.	68	73
L. N. A. & C.	180	....
M. C. R. pf.	105	....
Man. Beach.	10	23
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Mex. North.	48	....
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55½	57
M. & St. L. pf.	90½	91
Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12½
Mob. & Ohio.	43½	45
N. L. pf.	112	112½
N. L. O. cfs.	2	4
Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	46	49½
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	212	215
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	35
Norf. South.	66	....
Ont. Mining.	7½	8½
O. R. R. & N. pf.	40	45
O. R. R. & N. pf.	74½	76½
Pac. Coast.	38	40
P. C. 1st pf.	83	88
P. C. 2d pf.	60	69
Penn. Coal.	375	....
P., D. & E.	2	2½
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	82	86
P., Ft. W. & C.	184	....
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	....
P. & W. pf. cfs.	9	10
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	9¼	10¾
Reading.	20¼	21
Rens. & Sar.	191	....
R. W. & O.	31	....
Rio Gr. W.	33	33½
R. G. W. pf.	79	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	5
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	16
St. P. & D.	102	104
St. P. & O.	106	107½
St. P. & O. pf.	173	190
Sil. build. cfs.	60	61
Sixth Av.	200	....
Southern Ry.	11¼	11½
Stand. D. pf.	....	50
S. R. & T.	7⅜	7¾
T. & O. C.	....	20
T. & O. C. pf.	....	40
T. C. R. T.	67¼	68
T. C. R. T. pf.	137½	140
U. B. & P.	25½	27½
U. B. & P. pf.	78	79
U. S. & B.	170½	....
Wabash pf.	7⅜	8
Wagner P. C. Co.	182	186
W.-F. Exp.	125	130
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24¼	25

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,513,252
Gold reserve	245,021,258
Net silver	5,304,932
United States notes in the Treasury	15,062,881
Treasury notes of 1890	727,575
Total receipts this day	2,280,545
Total receipts this month	30,362,819
Total receipts this year	30,362,819
Total expenditures this day	2,365,000
Total expenditures this month	40,551,000
Total expenditures this year	40,551,000
Deposits in National banks	78,441,620
Silver bullion	971,615
National bank notes received for redemption	279,828
Government receipts from customs	1,813,227
Internal revenue	935,944
Miscellaneous	31,374

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Notice of dividends declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Procter & Gamble Company will be found in another column.

The holders of Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport first mortgage bonds are requested by Cyrus J. Lawrence and F. J. Lisman to communicate with them with the view of concerted action for the protection of their interests.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Breece sold at 2.10, 300 Comstock at .05, 100 La Crosse at .16, 500 Mexican at .58, 500 Pharmacist at .04, 400 Potosi at .50, 200 Sierra Nevada at .05, 300 Standard at 2.50, and 500 Work at .22.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.24	Potosi	.50
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	1.90
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Bruns. Con.	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.55
Challar	.28	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.24	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	Union Consolidated	.35
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.00	Yellow Jacket	.30
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.90	Anaconda	.44
Eureka Consol.	.30	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Cheeie & Cr. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.35	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.38	Golden Fleece	.22
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.80
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consolidated	.02	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.80
Leadville Con	.08	Specimen	.05
Little Chief	.23	Union	.26
Mexican	.50	Work	.21
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14½
Ontario	7.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ophir	1.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Occidental	.20	Grey Forge	.12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14½	Irabella	.79
Gold Magnet	.01	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.05½	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morencl Cop. pf.	1.52½	Mount Rosa	.23
Alamo	.09	Pande Basin	.25
Anacorda	.45	Sentinel	.00 2/3
Cannon Ball	.00 7/8	Sup. & B. Cop.	.04½
Elkton	.91	Waldorf	.01½
Gar. Con.	.12⅜	Rosario Honduras	5.00

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$6,195
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	4,025
Central Branch, (North. Pacific)	1,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	18,089
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	17,800
Chicago Great Western	26,509
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,878
Flint & Pere Marquette	7,038
Lake Erie & Western	16,159
Louisville & Nashville	86,680
Mexican Central	74,268
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18,320
Missouri Pacific	38,000
New York, Ontario & Western	11,710
Ohio River	1,631
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,418
St. Louis & San Francisco	16,818
Southern Railway	36,904
Western New York & Pennsylvania	14,300
Total increase 19 roads	$403,742
Increase previously reported	512,405
Total increase, 34 roads	$916,147

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The following showed decreases:

Kanawha & Michigan	$1,808
Kansas City Suburban Belt	143
Rio Grande Southern	956
Toledo & Ohio Central	6,039
Total decrease, four roads	$8,946
Decrease previously reported	37,600
Total decrease, five roads	$46,555
Net increase	$869,592

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Whitney S. F. Arms	50
American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas 5	92½
Cuban bonds, 1889	4⅝
Cuban bonds, 1869	3⅝
Fern. Coal Co.	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham preferred	25.00
Marshall Mill	60
New York Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
3,000	109¼	8,000	93
U S 4s, coup, 1907		Mo, K & T 2d	
3,500	112⅜	5,000	68½
Registered		25,000	68½
Am Cot Oil Co 8s		5,000	68¼
4,000	106	Mo, K & T Ext 5s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		5,000	88½
10,000	84⅜	5,000	89
Gen 4s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
3,000	102	1,000	119
10,000	101⅞	5,000	118½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
15,000	96⅛	4,000	97½
25,000	96⅜	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
1,000	96½	28,000	87¼
21,000	96⅝	Morris & Essex 1st	
17,000	96⅞	500	140
Balt & Ohio 4s		Nat Starch M Co 1st	
5,000	100⅝	4,000b8	101½
2,000	100⅞	N Y Cent & Hud. Mich Cent 5½s	
10,000	100⅝	11,000	101⅜
500	100⅜	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
3,000	100⅜	1,000	107½
1,000	100½	Registered	
92,000	100⅝	1,000	106½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
70,000	94½	1,000	95
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		5,000	95¼
20,000	103½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
B'klyn Gas 5s		500	67
1,000	117¼	13,000	67½
4,000	118	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		16,000	103½
12,000	90	10,000	103⅜
Buff, R & P g m 5s		40,000	103½
5,000	111	1,000	103⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		10,000	103¼
Registered	96¾	Ore R R & N 1st	
15,000	96¾	13,000	112½
Cent Pac 1st, when issued		Ore R R & N 4s	
15,000	101	35,000	101⅜
25,000	100⅜	Ore Sh Line 6s	
13,000	100½	5,000	132½
Cent Pac 3½s, when issued		Peo & East 1st	
10,000	88⅜	1,000	85
Cent of N J gen 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
3,000	121	38,000	88
Registered		2,000	88¼
2,000	120½	1,000	88
Ches & O gen 4½s		St L & I M 2d	
6,000	97⅜	5,000	108¼
1,000	97½	St L & I M gen 5s	
1,000	97¾	2,000	113½
3,000	97⅝	St L & I M So 4s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		76,000	86¼
2,000s10F	119	100,000	86½
1,000s5F	119¼	5,000	86⅜
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s		1,000	86¼
1,000	108⅛	10,000	86½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		9,000	86
2,000	108	11,000	86¼
75,000	107⅞	2,000	88¼
8,000	107⅝	23,000	88⅜
St L S'w'n 1st		74,000	88½
1,000	95¼	2,000	86⅞
15,000	95¼	St L S'w'n 1st	
20,000	95	1,000	95¼
9,000	95¼	15,000	95¼
41,000	95¼	20,000	95
18,000	95⅞	9,000	95¼
St L S'w'n 2d inc		41,000	95¼
25,000	63	18,000	95⅞
15,000	62½	St L S'w'n 2d inc	
2,000	62⅝	2,000	63
12,000	62½	15,000	62½
1,000	62¾	2,000	62⅝
27,000	62¾	15,000	62½
15,000	62½	1,000	62⅞
1,000	62⅞	8,000	63
8,000	63	10,000	62⅜
10,000	62⅜	1,000	63
20,000	62¼	10,000	62⅜
20,000	62⅜	20,000	62¼
5,000	62¾	1,000	62¼
5,000	62½	Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108
10,000	62⅜	Essex & Hudson Gas	42
25,000	62¼	Fort Wayne Gas	60
1,000	62⅞	Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76
1,000	62¼	Indianapolis Gas	110
St Paul, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s		Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½
1,000	117	Lafayette Gas Co	60
San A & A P 4s		Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80
3,000	79⅝	Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	48
Scioto Val & N E 4s		Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	67
2,000	101	Mutual Gas of New York	260
So Pac of Ariz 1st		Madison (Wis.) stock	66
10,000	112⅜	New England Gas & Coke	26
So Pac of Cal 5s, con, stamped		New England Gas & Coke bonds	79
7,000	108⅜	N Y. & E R. Gas Co. 1st	111
11,000	108⅝	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109
12,000	109	N. Y. Suburban Gas Co.	102½
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued		North Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55
10,000	84⅛	North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107
10,000	84⅜	Ohio & Indiana	48
Tex & N O con 5s		Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67
1,000	104	St. Joseph, (Mo.)	45
9,000	103⅞	St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		St. Paul Gas stock	50
11,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 23 William Street Sold—Other Dealings—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

No. 23 William Street, a five-story structure adjoining the Lord's Court Building, has been sold. The sale of this parcel was reported and subsequently denied last week, along with various other rumors involving other properties in the same block, but the foregoing statement in regard to 23 William Street was made yesterday by a direct representative of the owner, Mrs. Sarah Marvin. The property is known as the Van Nostrand Building, and occupies a plot 23.4 feet front by 140, with irregular rear lines. The name of the purchaser is still withheld.

Fire Commissioner John F. Scannell denied yesterday that he had sold the eight-story building which he is now putting up at 39 East Nineteenth Street on a lot 25 by 92. Negotiations for the property are on, however, and may be concluded before the end of the week.

Timothy Donovan has sold to A. G. Dearing the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 46 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought from the Woodruff estate the four-story buildings 147 Thompson Street, 26.6 by 100.

Isaac Levingson was the broker in the sale of the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 by 100.11, for Adler & Herrman to Marcus Hoffberg.

Jerry Altieri filed plans yesterday for eight six-story brick flats, each 27 by 100, to be erected on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue, at a cost of $224,000.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

163, 165, and 167 West Sixty-fourth Street, each 18 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front dwellings, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Helen H. Cornell and others..$45,000

806 West Twenty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 6,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

E East Broadway, 25 by 71.4 by 25 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Louis Hurst and others, as trustees 5,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

66 and 68 East One Hundredth Street, each 25 by 100.11, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 44,000

Western half of Lot 708 on the map of the Village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, 52.6 by 114, vacant, all title and intefest of Frank P. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Harry Mayer..... 508

By Solomon De Walltearss.

82 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Theresa Siegrist.... 15,900

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James P. Keenan, referee, 133 William Street, northwest side, 229.9 feet northeast of John Street, 25 by 97.6 and irregular, leasehold, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $18,876.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 2,109 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 23.8 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,904.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment $14,823, subject to another mortgage for $27,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 539 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,565.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52; Jacob Riehl of 1,354 Webster Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of St. Paul's Place, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 90; John J. Murphy of 529 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; George H. Anderson, architect; cost, $8,000.

Third Street, south side, 390 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 60 by 87.10; J. J. McCaffrey of 33 East Nineteenth Street, owner; J. C. Burne, architect; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for eigh six-story brick flats, 27.6 by 100.11 by 87 and 27 by 100.11 by 87 by 90.11; Jerry Altieri, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $224,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Helen M. Gould of 579 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. Wilson Atkins of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 120 Worth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Mrs. Ann Sweeney, owner; C. H. Hueber, Jr., architect; cost, $3,505.

No. 74 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Miss F. O. Jones of 74 Park Avenue, owner; Charles A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,323 Broadway, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; H. Cammann of 51 Liberty Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $200.

Nos. 66 and 68 Duane Street, to a six-story and basement brick store, &c.; Thomas Vernon estate, owner; E. J. Wood, architect; cost, $500.

No. 375 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Eliza A. Thorne, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 22 East Broadway and 9 and 9½ Division Street, to two three-story and basement brick dwellings, with stores; William H. Carpenter, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

No. 228 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick church and Sunday school; Brick Presbyterian Church, owner; Joseph Wolf, architect; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. W. Ridley, owner; C. W. H. Elting, architect; cost, $500.

No. 31 West Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Gustav H. Schwab of 31 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. J. Corcoran, builder; cost, $450.

No. 308 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; E. D. Tucker of 504 Grand Street, owner; Mortimer Foster, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers,

Wednesday, July 19.

ALLEN ST, 134, e s, 102 ft s of Rivington St, 24.6x87.6; Conrad Hubert and another to Peter Doelger 100

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Josephine A. Smith to James V. Lawrence, rerecorded 1

HENRY ST, 229, 26.2x87.6; Julius T. Livingston to Harris Goldman 1

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, 220 ft s w of Samuel St, 25x98.11; Edward Keehan to James Livingston 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75; Julius Knupfer to Julius H. Newman 5,500

JEROME AV, s w corner of 183d St, 100x100; Jerome Av, n w corner of 183d St, 100x475 ... to Grand Av; Grand Av, n s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x347.4 to Aqueduct Av, x101.4x330.5; Francena B. Partridge to Robert C. Wood 42,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x100; Mary G. Pinkney to Charles M. Rosenthal 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11 x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to John Fish 100

LOT 116, map of Section Vye estate, 23d Ward; Frank Belsky to Frank Woytisek 1,950

LOT 466, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Philip B. Levy to Ephraim B. Levy 100

LOTS 410 and 411, map of the land of Thomas M. Partridge and Robert Craighead, 50x100, 24th Ward; also 179th St, new line, n w corner of Railroad Av West, proposed, 25.4x80.2; James V. Lawrence to Hendrika Buge 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 349.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100; Morris Park Av, n s, 449.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25 x100; interior lot adjoining, 25x100, release of mortgage; Martha G. Seggermann to Ephraim B. Levy 325

OLD POST ROAD to Albany, w s, 425 ft s of boundary line, land of George H. Peck, 50x172.2x0x169.8; Charles T. George to John Boyle 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 225 ft n of 149th St, 25 ft to Fox St x 100; Harriet E. Milne to John Donohue 6,800

RIVINGTON ST, 58, 21x80; Fannie A. Graydon to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

THWAITES PLACE, n s, 275.10 ft w of Boston Road, 50x161.1x irregular; Melissa Thwaite to Esther M. T. Galvin 1,250

THWAITES PLACE, s s, 140.1 ft e of William's Bridge Road, 65.5x25x83.4x78.7; Melissa Thwaite to Warren J. Mitchell 400

THWAITES PLACE, n s, 125.10 ft w of Boston Road, 150x161.1x150.2x173; Melissa Thwaite to William C. Bergen 2,220

THWAITES PLACE, s s, 157.8 ft w of Boston Road, 50x irregular; Thwaites Place, n s, 133 ft e of William's Bridge Road, 100x irregular; Melissa Thwaite to Warren J. Mitchell 1,900

TIEBOUT AV, 2,090, 19x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Adelaide Busch 1

3D AV, s e s, where Port Morris Branch of New York and Harlem Railroad, crosses avenue, runs s w 25x s w 144x s e 23 to railroad x n e 158.6; Josephine E. and William C. Lessler to Frederick P. Forster 9,000

5TH AV, 1,393, 17.8x100; Charles H. Bushong to Monroe Cohn 1

8TH AV, 24 to 28, 37.10x irregular; William Huyler to Lena Davis 1

12TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11 x100; 134th St, s s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; Corn Exchange Bank and William A. Nash, as President, to Blanche D. and Hortense M. Small 1

7TH ST, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Abraham Levy and another, executors, &c., to William and Julius Bachrach 15,500

7TH ST, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Bertha Marks and others to William and Julius Bachrach 1

7TH ST, n s, 207.11 ft e of 1st Av, 78.4x irregular; Samuel E. Jacobs to the Church of St. Stanislaus 68,000

23D ST, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, 22x98.9; Charles DeC. Brown and another, executors, to Eleanor J. Seward 31,600

40TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, widened, 25x½ block; 40th St, 11 East, 25x96.11x 25x96.½; Annie B. and Henry B. Hyde to Stephen H. Olin 1

40TH ST, 9 East, 25x96.2x25x95.6; also, interior lot 202.6 ft e of 5th Av and 98.9 ft s of 41st St, runs e 20.10x s 2.7x w 20.10x n 3.2; Henry B. and Annie F. Hyde to Stephen H. Olin 1

40TH ST, 9 East, 25x96.2x25x95.6; interior lot, 202.6 ft e of 5th Av and 98.9 ft s of 41st St, runs 20.10x s 2.7x w 20x n 3.2; 40th St, 11 East, 25x96.11x25x95.6; 40th St, n s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 25x½ block; Stephen H. Olin to Annie F. and James H. Hyde 1

40TH ST, 9 East, 25x96.2x25x95.6; also interior lot, 202.6 ft e of 5th Av and 98.9 ft s of 41st St, runs e 20.10x s 2.7x w 20.10x n 3.2; Annie F. Hyde to James H. Hyde 1

48TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 33.5x 100.5; John Webber to Alexander Carmichel, Jr., quit claim 1

48TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 33.5x 100; Louise L. Levings and others, &c., to Alexander Carmichel, Jr. 1

48TH ST, 230 West, 16.8x100.5; Florence A. Carmichel to Alexander Carmichel, Jr. 1

48TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 100.5; Mary E. Harris to Angeline W. and Jennie L. Robinson 1

57TH ST, 453 West, 16.8x100.5; Lucia. M. Solis-Cohen to Eliza A. Dolbey 1

81ST ST, 412 East, 25x102.2; Charlotte H. Adams to Fanny Lilienthal 1

82D ST, s s, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 85.9; W. Harris Roome, referee, to Eugene M. Heimerdinger 8,810

82D ST, 302 East, 18x51.2; Mary E. Healy to Joseph Marx 4,000

84TH ST, 319 East, 25x102.2; George Tillmanns to Emanuel and George Doctor 1

84TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Marks and others to William and Julius Bachrach 1

85TH ST, 235 East, 27x102.2; Mary Hennessy to Mary Egan 1

88TH ST, s s, 344 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8; Benjamin F. Vosburgh to Arthur S. Vosburgh 1

117TH ST, 341 East, 25x100.11; Felix Mainella to Michael Pavolantonio 14,500

136TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; Furman V. Gaines and Hurlin L. Roberts to Johann H. and Catharina M. Schwiebert 1

163D ST, s s, 56.8 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 18.9x99; Peter P. Decker to John J. Nestor 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Ernest F. Schilling; Avenue A, w s, 77.6 ft s of 15th St, 25.9 x94, 20 years, rerecorded 750

FINEGAN, Austin, to Otto Lindemer; 332 East 14th St, 5 years 1,300

LAIG, Rudolph, to Martin Woltmann; 223 Broome St, 3 years 1,200

MORRIS, Mary T., executrix, and another, executor, &c., to Sophia Werner; 11 3d Av, store, &c., 4 8-12 years 780

O'BRIEN, William, to James T. Nevin; 162 and 164 West 56th St, loft, 5 years .. 1,000

O'BRIEN, William, to Patrick Donohue; 164 West 56th St, loft, &c., 5 years 600

RHINELANDER, Frederic W., to Pabst Brewing Company; 374 and 376 Washington St, 11 years 1,800

SPIES, Henry, to Richard J. Wallace; Lincoln Av, n e corner of 132d St, store, &c., 3 9-12 years 1,500

YESKY, Augusta, to Henry Tatje; 118 Greenwich St, 3 10-12 years 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, William and Julius, to Abraham Levy and another, executors, &c.; 7th St, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year. 4,500

BERGEN, William C., to Melissa Thwaite; Thwaite's Place, n s, 125.11 ft w of Boston Road, 3 years 1,332

BERGEN, Angelique R., to Andrew Mills, Jr., trustee; Avenue D, e s, 47.11 ft s of 9th St, 1 year 2,500

BUCK, August H., to John M. Ruck; 59th St, n s, 140.3 ft from Grand Circle and 275 ft from old line of Broadway, ½ year 15,000

CLEASON, Joseph J., to Cornelia B. Schwartz; 76th St, s s, 405 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 22,000

CUGNARD, Celine E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 550 West 149th St, 5 years 5,000

DAVIS, Lena, to Harris D. Colt and Henry R. Steele; 24 to 28 8th Av, 5 years 16,000

DEUTSCH, Regina, and Henry to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 65th St, 5 Years 9,000

DEUTSCH, Henry, and Regina to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1,289 2d Av, 5 years 9,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel and George, to American Mortgage Company; 316 and 318 East 84th St, 1 year 16,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 316 and 318 East 84th St, 1 year.. 5,500

DONOHUE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, w s, 225 ft n of 149th St, 3 years 4,500

DONOHUE, John, to Harriet E. Milne; Prospect Av, w s, 225 ft n of 149th St, 5 years 1,000

DUPPLER, Charles and Louis L. B., to Conrad Frickel; Seaman Av, s s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 5 years 1,500

EVANS, William, to Robert Ernst; 389 East 10th St, 3 years 29,000

FARBER, Abraham, to Alonzo Rothschild; Washington Av, widened, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 3 years 14,000

FARBER, Abraham, to William W. Vaughan; Washington Av, widened, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 1 month 1,000

FECHTMANN, George, to Peter Doelger; 323 Broome St, store lease, demand 5,000

FISH, John, to Charles M. Rosenthal; Lenox Av, n e corner of 111th St, 1 year. 80,000

FISH, John, to Charles M. Rosenthal; Lenox Av, n e corner of 111th St, 1 year. 23,500

FLECK, Samuel, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2,256 2d Av, 5 years.. 6,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to William C. Lesster; 3d Av, s s, at Mount Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, 1 year 6,000

FRICKE, Frederick D., to Matilda E. Gay; 314 Church St, 3 years 15,000

FULDNER, Henry, to Atlantic Trust Company; 14th St, s s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 42,500

FURTHMANN, Charles, to Jacob Ruppert; 77 to 81 Park Row, lease, demand 8,500

GALVIN, Ester M. T., to Melissa Thwaite; Thwaite's Place, Lots 43 and 44, map of property of Joseph Thwaite, &c., 3 years 750

GERLACH, Andrew W. and Wanda, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 728 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 17,000

GOLDMAN, Harris, to Julius L. Livingston; 229 Henry St, installments 6,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the State Bank; 265 East Broadway and 7 Montgomery St, 1 year 20,000

HEIMERDINGER, Eugene M., to Henry E. Jones; 82d St, s s, 316.8 ft w of 8d Av, 3 years 8,000

HEIMERDINGER, Eugene M., to George V. N. Baldwin; 82d St, s s, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, installments 1,000

HOFFMAN, Jobst, to Charles E. Scott; 66 East 115th St, 3 years 21,000

HOFFMAN, Jobst, to Charles E. Scott; 64 East 115th St, 3 years 21,000

JOHNSTON, Frances E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 45th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 17,500

KATZMAN, John, and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Rutgers St, s e corner of Madison St, 1 year 14,000

KISTER, Frederick W., to Louisa Myers; Avenue A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, ¼ year 2,000

KNOX, Jennie C., to J. Lorimer Cook; 370 West 120th St, 3 years 1,350

LAWRENCE, Grace M., to Florence A. Carmichel; 230 West 48th St, 5 years... 10,000

LEIER, Elizabetha, to Emma H. Berrian; Lot 434, Map of Washingtonville, 3 years 1,800

LEVY, Annie, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 16th St, s s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 13,500

LEVY, Annie, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 16th St, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 13,500

LEVY, Annie, to Catharine T. Harlow; 16th St, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 2 months 1,000

LEVY, Ephraim B., to Rebecca Levy; Lots 466 and 467, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester, 2 years 1,550

LILIENTHAL, Fanny, to Fanny R. G. Ely; 412 East 81st St, 3 years 12,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius L. and Carrie W., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 704 to 720 East 5th St, 1 year 80,000

LOMAX, Richard, to William H. Payne; 161st St, s s, 148.6 ft e of Forest Av, 3 years 3,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Louisa S. Freeman; 58 Rivington St, 3 years 10,000

MARSHALL, Esther, to Henry Roberts; Tiffany St, w s, 99 ft s of 163th St, 3 years 2,100

MARX, Joseph, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 82d St, s s, 64 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 1,200

McCARTEN, Eleanor, to George W. McAdam, executor, &c., 78 East 127th St, 2 years 1,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to the State Bank; Oliver St, n e corner of Oak St, secures credits for 1,000

NEWMAN, Julius H., to Edward J. Biedermann and another, executors, &c.; Jackson Av, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 3 years 3,500

NICOLAS, Konrad O., to The City Mortgage Company; Union Av, s e corner 160th St, 1 year 20,000

POHL, George H., to George Ehret; 780 Beekman St, saloon lease, demand 5,000

ROMEO, Michael and Magdalena M., to Margaret Hein; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 7,500

ROMEO, Michael and Magdalena M., to Frederick W. Meyer; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 7,500

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Mary G. Pinkney; Lenox Av, n e corner of 111th St, 2 years 54,500

RUSBACH, Christian, to George Ehret; 780 2d Av, store lease, demand 1,600

SEWARD, Eleanor J. and Emott, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 23d St, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 12,000

TOELBERG, Niels and Marie, to James A. and E. T. Woolf; Crotona Av, w s, 97.7 ft s of 170th St, new line, demand.. 5,000

WALLACE, Richard J., to George Ehret; Lincoln Av, n e corner of 132d St, store lease, demand 3,000

WESTON, John E., to The Manhattan Savings Institution; 5th Av, s e corner 85th St, 5 years 130,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Francena B. Partridge; Jerome Av, s w corner of 183d St; Jerome Av, n w corner of 183d St, 100x 475 to Grand Av, and Grand Av, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x347.11 to Aqueduct Av, 5 years 34,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

MERRILL, Payson, to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

RUCK, August H., to Eugene Eisert.... Nominal

THORN, William E., trustee, &c., to James B. Potter and others, trustees.... 50,000

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 11,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sarah H. and Henry B. Billings and another, executors, &c 45,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; John W. Rapp against the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, owner; Farrell & Algie, owners and contractors 48

KELLY ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 25x 95; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against John H. Baker, owner and contractor 204

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; Adolph Eisner against Henrietta P. Siefke, owner; J. J. Siefke, contractor 27

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; Frederick J. Kloes against Henrietta P. Siefke, owner; J. Siefke, contractor.. 98

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145; Christian Hafers against John Smith, owner; John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company, contractor 915

SPRING ST, 40 and 42; Aaron T. Polhemus against Elias Sink, as executor, &c., owner and contractor 125

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; Salvatore La Grassa against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor 9,119

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; William W. Vaughan against Ernest Wetterer and Jane Pierce, owners; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors.. 973

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; Levy & Gans against Van Orden & Wetterer, owners and contractors; Edward T. Nicoll, contractor 110

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—William G. Howenstine, individually and as executor, costs.... 133

WEST SIDE BANK OF THE CITY OF New York—David Spero 155

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Union Stove Works vs. Blinn.
2—Breen vs. Lemmon.
3—Peates vs. Bradley.
4—Venable vs. Hughes.
5—Butler vs. Harrell.
6—Carlies vs. Harris.
7—Holliday vs. Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Co.
8—Bland vs. Larkin.
9—Klischbaum vs. Wolpert.
10—Ives vs. Ellis.
11—Cammann vs. Cammann.
12—In re Plimley.
13—In re Osterman.
14—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
15—Hellinger vs. Pfluger.
16—Radding vs. Merdoff.
17—Taylor vs. Taylor.
18—Anderson vs. Houghton.
19—Olmsted vs. Ryer.
20—In re Knickerbocker Trust Co.
21—Dreshern vs. Dreshern.
22—Stern vs. Ebenstein.
23—Jessup vs. Fenton.
24—Von Au vs. Palladino.
25—Bliss vs. McKeown.
26—Baumeister vs. Musical Courier Co.
27—Hadjeorian vs. Diradoorian.
28—Platzak vs. Well.
29—Comptcn vs. Field.
30—Ives vs. Ellis.
31—Bismack vs. Blesnack.
32—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Siefke.
33—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. De Leeum.
34—Roosevelt vs. Carow.
35—People ex rel. Kastor vs. Kearney.
36—John vs. John.
37—In re Dunne.
38—Cooney vs. Siefke.
39—Elwall vs. McDonald.
40—Heermance vs. Reardon.
41—McClenahan vs. Greacen.
42—In re Hastings Card & Paper Co.
43—Dunphy vs. Schmidt.
44—Stuart vs. Stuart.
45—Catherwood vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II. III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Jacob H. Simms.
Carlos Vahlbruch.
Amalia Posenucker.
Patrick McArdle.
Joseph Alexander.
Rose Whelan.
Francois Girol.
At 10 A. M.
Robert V. Lynch.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady, Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—Richard Addison.
2—George A. Cleary.
3—Annie Miller.
4—Emil Rialtis.
Henry R. Calame.
5—Henry Verbach.
6—John McGuire.
7—Fanny Markowitz.
8—Frank Morris.
9—Martin Schwenk.
10—Louis Brown, John Kisko.
11—Edward Connelly.
12—John Haggerty.
13—Phillip Hehiser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Max Schwartz.
2—Augustus Thompson.
3—James Cassidy.
4—Frank Smith.
5—William Crobart.
6—Max Schaffer.
Frank Smith.
7—Charles Miller.
8—Dominico Travaglione.
9—Morris Lang.
10—Arthur Solliday.
11—Joseph Henry.
12—Andrew Schmitt.
13—Pasquale Recci.
14—Abraham Flanx.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 21.5 ft n of 82d St, 20x78; Friederich Seibel against Chancy A. Frees and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. O'Donoghue.

LOT 193, map of property known as North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 25x100; William E. Thorn against Julia Law and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, Emil Burns.

OLIVER ST, 55, n w corner of Oak St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Rebecca Meryash, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WASHINGTON ST, 288 and 290; Department of Buildings against William I. Clark and others, executors, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

3D AV, w s, 82.1 ft n of 176th St, 26x95.11x26x 96.11; Frank L. Tierney and another against Laura Streifler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. R. Haisey.

96TH ST, 12, 168, 166 West; J. and D. Morrison against Feodor Von Raitz and another, (action to set aside four deeds, &c;) attorneys, Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett.

98TH ST, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; also 9 West 106th St; John Brown against Max and Frieda Hart, (action to declare llen, &c.;) attorney, C. De H. Brower.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THAIN & RHODES.—Schedules of Thain & Rhodes, plumbing contractors at 358 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities $7,361, nominal assets $3,146, actual assets, $2,025.

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL.—Schedules of William H. Van Tassel, iron works, at 550 to 558 West Thirty-third Street, show liabilities $19,705, nominal assets $22,770, actual assets $13,122.

THEODORE DIEDERICH.—Deficiency judgment for $7,504 was docketed yesterday against Theodore Diederich in favor of the Universal Trust Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of four vacant lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

DAVE KAUFMAN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Dave Kaufman of Seventh Avenue, near Twentieth Street, a liquor dealer, for $2,709 in favor of Adolph G. Hupfel, brewer, for balance due on a chattel mortgage on a saloon at 2,172 Second Avenue, made by Max Popper, which was assumed by Mr. Kaufman.

JAMES TILSON.—John Patterson has been appointed by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court receiver in supplementary proceedings for James Tilson, on the application of William Rankin, who obtained a judgment against him on Feb. 14, 1895, for $10,711. It was stated that Mr. Tilson had been out of the State for a number of years past.

Out of Town.

M. S. BROWN.—M. S. Brown, a clothing merchant of Savannah, Ga., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His assets are about $15,000 and his liabilities about $17,000.

HENRY K. BUSH-BROWN.—Judgment was taken here yesterday by consent against Henry K. Bush-Brown of Elmira, N. Y., in favor of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for $8,627 on seven notes made by him in 1893 to the order of Robert W. Bush.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Harry and Jesse Dreyfus, who composed the firm of Dreyfus Brothers, formerly cigar dealers at 28 Frankfort Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $29,-232, and no assets. They failed in October, 1895.

Isaac Brinn, commission broker, of 167 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,170 and nominal assets $4,365 in outstanding accounts.

Louis Langman, salesman, of 1,215 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,676 and no assets.

Nicola Gerardi liquor dealer, of 177 Thompson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,843 and nominal assets $1,000, in debts due him which he could not collect.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the Federal court, yesterday announced the following discharges in bankruptcy: Morris Frank, Isaac Macowsky, George Keyman, Louis Straus, Henry L. Hershfield, Arthur and Eugene Schreier, Richard B. Rodermond, Walter E. Woodford, Robert Duffy, George J. Shannon, Nettie A. Gerlach, Morris Margovitz, Henry B. Harra, Joseph Nordenschild, Hugo Bauman, Isaac Miller, Solomon A. Cohn, Carl P. Stern, Julius and Herman Sonne, Laura B. De Generville, and Adolph Kempinsky. In the cases of Patrick Duffy, Henry B. Harra, Timothy P. Bane, and Hyman Mendelsohn objection was taken. In petitions for discharge under objection, those of Henry Rawak, Arrigo Arrigoni, and Terence Kiernan were discharged. The cases of Alexander Blumberg and Edward E. Conrad were sent to a referee. The case of Julius Rothschild was further adjourned to Aug. 2.

NEW YORK BLACKBOARD CO.

Receiver Appointed on Application of Charles L. Hunter.

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William H. Brawley receiver for the New York Blackboard Company, formerly at 26 Vesey Street and 156 Fifth Avenue, which failed in March last. The application was made by Charles L. Hunter, who holds a judgment against the company for $346, which was assigned to him by the Whiting Paper Company. At the time of the failure all the assets were levied upon by the Sheriff and Marshal, and there are no assets left for the receiver.

A memorandum presented to the Court by John O'Connell, counsel for Mr. Hunter, explained why a receiver was applied for. Mr. O'Connell stated that the appointment of a receiver was sought to obtain possession of the books of the company to discover evidence against former officers on a charge of conspiracy to wreck the company. Evidence of such conspiracy, said Mr. O'Connell, was in the possession of the plaintiff, and it was desired that a receiver acquainted with all the facts might prosecute the action. W. H. Brawley, formerly President, was suggested for receiver. Mr. O'Connell alleged that Mr. Brawley was ousted because he refused to join in the conspiracy, and said he was the person who could best serve the interests of the outstanding creditors.

The failure caused much comment at the time it was announced, and forty creditors put writs of replevin in the hands of the Sheriff to recover goods bought shortly before the failure.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUSH-BROWN, Henry K. — Guarantee Trust Company of New York $8,627

CUNEO, Paul—The Fruit Auction Company 178

COHEN, Jacob—Rider Ericsson Engine Company 90

DAVIS, Benjamin—A. Strykowen 262

DIEDERICK, Theodore—Universal Trust Company 7,504

DAVIS, Lewis K.—The Berlin Iron Bridge Company 2,401

FRANK, Charles A.—The Reading Braid Company 149

FELIX, Theodore and Lena—J. Kulla..... 207

GULVIN, Martin H.—Brown & Ferris..... 116

GOLDSTEIN, Morris—Max Levy..... 78

GUNN, Robert A.—Jonathan C. Ross..... 176

HICKS, Louis M.—Crawford Manufacturing Company 181

HUBENER, George—Solon Berrick..... 96

HUGHES, William—J. M. Reed..... 5,217

HENDEE, C. L.—G. L. Simpson..... 122

KAUFMANN, Dave—Adolph G. Hupfel.... 2,709

KUHN, John—George A. Wood..... 216

MONAHAN, Patrick J.—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c 340

MITCHELL, John T.—Oneida Community, Limited 48

McQUESTON, William D.—C. Andrews and others 271

NELSON, William—J. H. Connor, assignee, &c., costs 86

OUTTEN, Eleanor

FATE OF DIAMOND SEEKERS.

Out of Five Who Left New York for Alaska Only One Returned.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—The steamer Dirigo arrived to-day from Skaguay, Alaska, with news of a rich strike on Big Salmon River. The Dirigo had a number of passengers from Dawson, who brought out gold dust estimated at $250,000.

Out of a party of five, which left New York five years ago in search of a mythical diamond mine on the western coast of Alaska, H. C. Hoffman, a machinist, formerly in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, alone returned. Walter Dodds of Paterson, N. J.; James Labelle of Canada, and a man named French, died of disease. The fate of the fourth member, Henry Martin of New York, is unknown. In the Black Hole country they were robbed by Russian refugees from Siberia, and met with a succession of almost unparalleled misfortunes.

FAMILY ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

The Tripps Are Accused of Killing Sarah Mumford.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 19.—After five weeks' deliberation the Coroner's jury reached a verdict this morning in the case of Sarah Mumford, the seventeen-year-old girl adopted by Henry Tripp of Pendleton from a Rochester asylum, whose dead body was found on the Central's tracks near Shawnee, June 9, at 2 o'clock A. M.

The inquisition charges that she came to her death at the hands of Henry Tripp, his wife, Matilda, and his son, Loren. Tripp's daughter Alva is named as an accomplice. The Tripps are well-to-do people of Pendleton. Alva is a teacher and Loren is about twenty-one years of age and lives at home. The girl, Sarah, was adopted about six years ago. The neighbors claim she had to work hard and was badly treated.

The Tripps say that on the evening of June 9 she left the house bareheaded and that they made a vain search for her. Next morning her remains were found on the track four miles from the house. There was scarcely any blood in the vicinity, indicating that the girl had been dead some time and that the body had been placed on the track.

The jury ordered the arrest of the Tripps, and they were lodged in jail in this city this evening. The warrants on which they were arrested charge Henry Tripp, Matilda Tripp, and Loren Tripp with murder, and Alva Tripp as an accessory. They will have a hearing before the Coroner to-morrow. Mrs. Tripp was almost hysterical with grief when arrested, but the other prisoners took their arrest coolly.

WRECKED ON SABLE ISLAND.

Schooner Hattie E. Worcester Ashore —Crew's Fate in Doubt.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—A special from Canso says: "The schooner Hattie E. Worcester of Gloucester, Mass., was wrecked on Sable Island on Monday night last.

Two of the crew, James L. McDonald of Montague, P. E. I., and Henry Jodery of Digby, arrived here in a dory to-day and report that the vessel left the fishing grounds in the Straits of Belle Isle on Monday of last week for Gloucester with a fare of 65,000 pounds of halibut. Monday last a strong breeze sprang up and at 10:30 that night with a heavy southwest wind the vessel struck in Northeast Bar of Sable Island, and the crew of sixteen men hurriedly put some food and water in five dories and left the vessel in the darkness.

McDonald and Jodery decided to steer for this port and arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. They feel somewhat uneasy about the others of the crew, as they say they could not land on the south side of the island, and to row around to Northside would mean a great task in the thick fog, which shut in after getting clear of the wreck.

The Worcester, on July 6, in fishing grounds, lost two men by drowning. The men who landed here are being cared for by the American Consul, and will be sent home. The Government steamer Newfield left Halifax for Sable Island on Monday, and was at the island on Tuesday morning. She will at once return with a report of the wreck, and may be expected here tomorrow night. Incoming vessels may, however, pick up some of the missing men.

Fire on American Line Pier.

Fire in the storage and supply shop of the American Line at 1:15 o'clock this morning did about $1,000 damage before it was extinguished. The building is two stories high, and the doors are of corrugated iron. These resisted the efforts of the firemen for fifteen minutes before they could get a space through which to pour water on the flames. By that time the fire had eaten its way to the upper floor. A second alarm was turned in, but the flames were extinguished without the aid of extra engines.

Electric Launches Displace Venice's Gondolas.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, May 18.—Is the modern Italian a Philistine? Ouida would undoubtedly answer "Emphatically, yes," and some one else equally famous would surely say "No," but, according to my modest estimate, the following fact speaks for itself. In Venice small electric boats are to be instituted on the canals! Could anything be more unromantic and, at the same time, useless? The penny boats may have been, and I believe were, a necessity for a large population which could not afford gondolas, but why gondolas and those ugly boats—or that is what it will be in the end—and thus rob the city of one of its chief charms?

The gondoliers are vigorously protesting, and I must say I do not wonder, as it will spell ruin for many of them, but the fiat has gone forth, and another graceful feature of antiquity will be destroyed. Now the electric boats likely to fill a want then one would not complain, but it does seem such a desecration.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.

Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY,
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.

Dated May 24th, 1899.

AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH F. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m28-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mn2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth Latham, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schlosser, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOSSER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 80 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 80 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 208 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 208 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f12-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. C. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

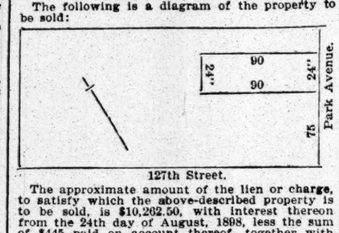
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au f

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

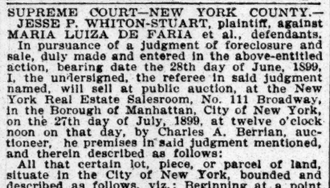
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
jy6-2aw3wM&Th&jy27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

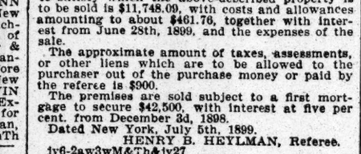
All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:



REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

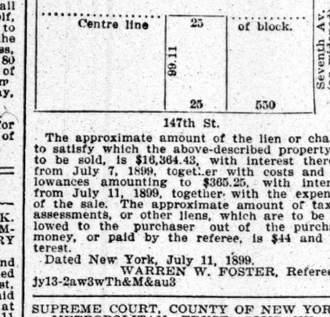
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,384.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

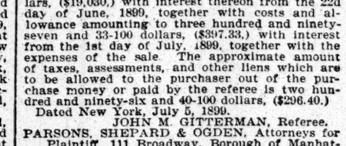
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

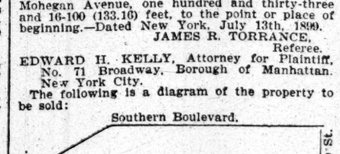
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five (75.00) feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit their proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
jy10-2aw8wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 39 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

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NO CANAL INDICTMENTS

State Lacks the Evidence for a Criminal Prosecution.

DISCRETIONARY POWER ABUSED

Special Counsel Decide that Aldridge and Adams Cannot Be Called to Account on Canal Charges.

ALBANY, July 19.—All probability of a criminal prosecution of ex-Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and ex-State Engineer and Surveyor Adams or any other State employe, based on the testimony adduced before the Canal Investigation Commission, was ended by the report of the special counsel, Austen G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane of New York, Democrats, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, and Benjamin J. Shove of Syracuse, Republican, appointed by ex-Attorney General Hancock, to examine the testimony to ascertain if such a prosecution could be successfully maintained against any State officers or employes connected with the canal improvement work.

The report to-day made public by Gov. Roosevelt states that the counsel could find no evidence upon which to base a criminal prosecution, and no evidence by which either Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Adams, or any of their subordinates and the contractors could be charged with conspiracy, collusion, or bad faith.

The report of counsel is of great length, and goes into each alleged specification of fraud, giving exhaustive data. In referring to their determination to recommend no prosecution they say:

Our decision to institute no criminal prosecutions on this evidence does not mean that in our opinion the officials charged with carrying out the great work of improving the canals have done their duty. The discretionary powers vested in the Superintendent of Public Works and the engineers by the contracts and statutes, pursuant to which the work was done, were unduly great and have been abused. The people of the State authorized the work at the election of 1885. The law under which the question was submitted to popular vote was Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1885. This was a stringent, perhaps too stringent, a statute, but it provided for bids on the gross sum principle, and under it many of the abuses which attended performance could hardly have arisen. In May, 1896, an amendatory act was passed. The estimated quantity system was substituted for the gross sum plan of the original act. By this change the discretionary powers of the engineers were greatly increased. The acts which have been most severely criticised will be found to be exercises of these discretionary powers.

In reference to the errors in the bidding sheets the report says:

The chief cause of the discrepancies between the quantities of work stated in the bidding sheets and the quantities performed is found in the extreme solicitude of the State Engineer to keep the estimated cost of the work down to the lowest practicable figure, in order to avoid exceeding the authorized expenditure. This may have been prompted by fear that if it were known that $9,000,000 would hardly be sufficient to do half the work necessary to complete the improvement the Legislature would abandon the whole enterprise. But it may have been due to a conviction that the reduced quantities would suffice.

We have not found sufficient evidence to justify a charge of conspiracy between the State Engineer or his subordinates, or the Superintendent of Public Works or his subordinates, and the contractors; or evidence upon which could justly be formulated any charge of bad faith, collusion, or corrupt motives in this preliminary work.

There are, however, penal statutes, which, if the necessary evidence were forthcoming, might apply to these transactions, and which would not require any proof of fraudulent collusion between the engineers and the contractors, or of any criminal motive.

The Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor for any State officer "willfully" to neglect to perform a duty enjoined by law when for such neglect no punishment is elsewhere provided. A similar section provides that the "willful omission" by a public officer to perform a duty enjoined by law when no other punishment is provided shall be a misdemeanor. Similarly another section of the Code makes it a misdemeanor to disobey "statutory" prohibitions.

In some of the contracts let in the Fall of 1896 and early in 1897 a prima facie case of willful neglect or omission to take the steps necessary to ascertain with all practical accuracy the quantities of work to be done might have been made out, but the Statute of Limitations has prevented us from prosecuting anybody for "willful neglect" or "omission" of that duty in respect to those contracts.

In respect to the alleged classification of dirt as rock, the counsel say:

We have examined with care the most conspicuous instances of those classifications, including those on Contract No. 4 of the Eastern Division and Nos. 1 and 2 of the Middle Division. We agree with the conclusion of the commission that the powers of the resident engineers in respect to classifying hard-pan were exercised with great liberality in favor of the contractors, but the discretion is so broad and the opportunity for conflict of expert opinion so great that we have concluded that it is impracticable to prosecute any of the parties concerned in these classifications on such evidence as we have at our disposal.

Commenting upon the immense quantity of extra work done under special agreement, the report holds that the legality of these agreements is hardly open to question. The Dayton case is cited as an example in which the Court of Appeals held that wherever the consent of the Canal Board was obtained to an agreement for extra work the validity of such agreements, however improvident they may have been, was unimpeachable, or, in other words, the statutory formalities having been complied with in making the agreement for extra work, that it was in all respects legal.

The special counsel calls attention to the fact that very nearly the whole report refers to the conduct of the State Engineer, and says that the Superintendent of Public Works was forced to depend upon the State Engineer as to the character of the work to be done. He draws the plans, advises the necessary changes, gives orders to the contractors, approves or disapproves the work done by the contractor, and estimates and returns the quantity and quality of the work done, thereby determining the amounts of money to be paid.

With the actual performance of the work the Superintendent of Public Works had little or nothing to do.

The Superintendent of Public Works appears to have exercised a certain supervision over the performance of the contracts through a subordinate known as General Inspector. This functionary frequently appears important occasions, but however active either he or the Superintendent of Public Works may have been throughout the performance of these contracts, their activity was displayed in a way which imposed little or no responsibility upon them, so far as the evidence shows the General Inspector seems to have devoted himself chiefly to persuading the engineers to order the contractors to do a great deal of work which tended directly to improve the canal, without considering too carefully its relation to the work actually authorized.

In conclusion counsel say:

An important lesson to be learned from the unsatisfactory results of the attempt to improve the canals is that in future work of this description the powers of the State Engineer and of the Superintendent of Public Works should be restricted. We refer only to special work involving large expenditures and not at all to the work done under the regular annual appropriations.

A statute authorizing work so extensive as this canal improvement should forbid the State Engineer or any State officer from making allowances for items of work not included in the contract and from authorizing work to be done on terms of payment other than those permitted by the contract, except in the case of necessary extra work. This would put an end to the pernicious system of force accounts. The ordering of extra work, however, should also be strictly guarded. Extra work should not only be strictly forbidden, unless performed upon written orders of the State Engineer at agreed prices, with the approval of the Canal Board obtained beforehand, but also if the total aggregate cost of the extra work contemplated exceeds a sum to be fixed by the statute—say $1,000—the statute should provide that all such work exceeding that limit in aggregate cost should be done by contract let to the lowest bidder after public advertisement for bids. The statute should also contain a provision that neither the State nor any department or officer thereof shall be precluded or estopped by any return or certificate made or given by any engineer, Inspector, or officer, or by any appointee of the State Engineer or the Superintendent of Public Works, from at any time showing the true and correct quantity and character of the work done and the materials furnished by the contractor, or from contesting the amount due. The form of the contract in use should of course be made to conform to the statute and will bear careful revision in many respects.

Such a statute will not prevent abuses if the officials in charge of the work are unfaithful, but when the abuses have been discovered the statute will stand by the State, and if apt penalties are provided for disobedience responsibility can be fixed and punishment inflicted.

Mr. Shove, the counsel of the Attorney General's department, says:

As appears by that report, the special counsel have decided not to recommend the institution of criminal proceedings, and give their reasons therefor. I am clearly of the opinion that their decision should be final in this matter. So far as the report of the special counsel relates to the determination that there should be no prosecution I concur. There is little that I deem necessary to add thereto. I discovered no extrinsic evidence of fraud, dishonesty, or collusion with contractors. By "extrinsic" I mean evidence outside of the inferences that perhaps could be drawn from the criticised act or acts. There were several cases of alleged fraud reported to me, which were investigated by the special counsel and myself carefully and as fully as possible. In none of these cases did I find any evidence whatever of fraudulent dealings and dishonesty.

In the contracts as especially investigated by the special counsel, mentioned in their report, I discovered no evidence of fraud or dishonesty on the part of the engineers in charge of the construction in their returns of quantities of work performed. In cases of dispute between the contractors and such engineers as to such quantities the matter was referred to the State Engineer, who decided what should be allowed or disallowed, and directed that the returns be made accordingly. This does not include the returns of rock excavated, which was determined generally by the resident engineer, whose duty it was to make such classifications.

There were many instances, as were discovered by the Canal Investigation Commission, where work was performed by contractors, of a nature and kind not stated in the items of work in the bidding sheets, as, for instance, ramming and repairing slope walls; and where the value of such work determined by force account was returned in the monthly estimates under the regular contract items. However, I found no evidence that the work so returned had not actually been performed. On the contrary, in the contracts especially investigated by us, the testimony of the engineers was that the work had actually been done and that the State had in no way been defrauded. This practice of returning work done by force account under the regular items of contract work is not to be commended. It defeats the object of returns by items, viz.: A prompt and easy method of determining whether the return is fraudulent or not; in fact, this method of making returns has thrown an atmosphere of fraud about each of these transactions where, so far as we can discover, no fraud actually existed.

In the matter of rock excavation, the resident engineers making the classification are protected from criminal prosecution by the specifications, which substantially leave rock to be determined by their opinion. We found no instances of rock classification where we could successfully prove that there was no basis whatever for such classification, nor did we find any evidence of fraud or collusion outside of the mere discretionary act of the classification itself. We found no evidence of criminal conspiracy to defraud the State, which, in the opinion of the special counsel and myself, would justify us in instituting a criminal prosecution therefor.

I discovered no evidence that Mr. Aldridge had any knowledge before the contracts were let that the quantities in any bidding sheet had not been stated therein with all practical accuracy. There is no rule of law known to me that holds a principal criminally responsible for the acts or omissions of his subordinates without any further evidence than that he is the principal. Under the definitions of the Penal Code I discovered no evidence that Mr. Aldridge had made himself a party to any criminal act or omission in reference to the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriated by the acts of 1895 and 1896 for the deepening of the canals.

My appointment, as well as that of the special counsel, related solely and exclusively to the charges of fraud or criminal misconduct arising out of the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the deepening and improvement of the canals. I therefore made no investigation whatever of any charges of fraud or criminal misconduct arising out of the moneys otherwise appropriated, as such investigation was entirely outside of my jurisdiction and powers.

I conclude, therefore, that a criminal prosecution based upon the evidence passed upon by the special counsel is inadvisable, and should not be instituted by the Attorney General against any official or person for any act or omission arising out of the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriated for the deepening and improvement of the canals.

MORE AHEARN LAW CLAIMS.

Continue to be Filed Despite Justice Maddox's Adverse Decision.

The decision of Justice Maddox against the constitutionality of the Ahearn law has not entirely put a stop to the filing of claims against the city under it. Two of the men who had previously submitted claims have increased their demands.

Police Capt. Jacob Siebert has increased his claim from $15,000 to $17,500, and Henry L. Sales has had his raised from $3,000 to $5,000.

Ex-Alderman Charles Dempsey has filed a claim for reimbursement for counsel fees and expenses to the amount of $3,000 incurred in his trial at the time of the so-called "boodle" cases. Timothy J. Ormsby, also of the Police Department, has put in a claim for $2,500.

Other claims for compensation under the new law were filed in the office of the Controller yesterday as follows: R. G. Walmsley, formerly of the Park Department, $375; William H. Hart, clerk in the Fire Department, $370.70; Richard T. Kenehan, assistant foreman in the Fire Department, $374.33.

BURSTING MAIN STOPS TRAINS.

New York Central Railroad Tracks Washed Out at Woodlawn.

A washout occurred at Woodlawn on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railway at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, due to the bursting of a four-foot water main, situated several hundred feet south of the Central's passenger station at that point. The main supplies the district lying between Woodlawn Cemetery and the Bronx River, and so great was the flow of water that all four tracks of the Central's system were washed out, and traffic was delayed for a number of hours.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford uses the Central's tracks from Woodlawn into the city, and it also suffered as a consequence. As soon, however, as possible the New Haven trains were turned at New Rochelle instead of being kept on on the main line, and the passengers were run into the Harlem River Station, coming from there down town by means of the elevated and trolley systems. The Central's trains, however, were held until the tracks were relaid, and the passengers came to the city by the Huckleberry trolley cars.

Superintendent Van Etten of the Central said that one track was in operation by 12 o'clock, and by 4 o'clock all the tracks were again in order.

The bursting of the main, which runs from Kensico reservoir, under Webster Avenue, is supposed to have been caused by a blast set off by the contractor who is building the Webster Avenue extension to Woodlawn. The main lay about a dozen feet above the level of the tracks, and the flood of water swept down and over the tracks, washing out the roadbed for a distance of forty feet.

Until the break in the main is repaired it will seriously affect the water supply of the district. There is no outlet from the Croton aqueduct near the place.

EDUCATION BOARD ENJOINED.

Taxpayer's Action to Prevent Secretary Palmer's Removal.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, lawyers, of 31 Nassau Street, counsel for Jacob W. Mack, a taxpayer, granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Board of Education from removing A. Emerson Palmer, the secretary to the board, from his office on account of his political opinions and feelings, and from removing him at any time except for cause shown, and then only by a vote of three-fourths of the members. The injunction further restrains the board from appointing any person to be secretary in Mr. Palmer's stead until it has been decided by the courts that his removal will be legal.

Justice Andrews also issued an order to show cause, returnable on Monday next, when the Board of Education must appear by counsel and gives its reasons why the preliminary injunction should not be continued pending the trial of the action.

Such a proceeding by a taxpayer is unusual. The general method adopted by officials is to wait until they have been dismissed, and then apply for reinstatement by mandamus or certiorari, or both. In other cases the legality of removal has been tested by actions to cover arrears of salary.

This is the second injunction obtained. An order restraining the board from removing him which was secured by Mr. Palmer himself on July 6, is returnable to-day before Justice Lambert.

School Exhibit at Paris Exposition.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a communication was read to the board from the Special Committee on Educational Exhibit at the Paris Exposition, asking the board to reconsider the appropriation of $10,000 given for the exhibit at the exposition. The report says it has been learned that the space provided is entirely insufficient for the exhibits, and that it will be also mixed up with the exhibits from other cities, making a National exhibit. The space is in form of shelves and wall cabinets, and is only 22 feet long and 8½ feet high. The report further says that it will be impossible to make the exhibits in such limited space show the scope and value of the work of the schools. The Committee on School Supplies, to which it was referred, concurred with the communication.

The Molineux Case.

The Molineux case was not formally considered by the Grand Jury yesterday. Francis J. Haynes, foreman of the jury, had a brief consultation with Judge Blanchard in the forenoon relative to the right of the Grand Jury to call witnesses other than those presented by the District Attorney. To-day the case, which has dragged along for so many months, will probably be ended so far as the Grand Jury is concerned, as it is expected that the jury will act finally in the case by noon. All the witnesses in the case have been notified to be on hand at the District Attorney's office to-day.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS

List of the Field Officers for the New Regiments.

LAST TWO COLONELS NAMED

How the Volunteer Commands Will Be Officered for Service in the Philippines—The Recruiting.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—All the field officers of the new volunteer regiments have been appointed, the list being completed today by the selection of the remaining Colonels. The officers and their assignments with the new commands follow:

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—Col. Edmund Rice, Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall, Majors Edward D. Anderson, Frank A. Cook, Joseph T. Dickman.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, Camp Meade, Penn.—Col. James M. Bell, Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, Majors George L. Byram, Edward B. Cassatt, Clyde D. V. Hunt.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, Camp Meade, Penn.—Col. William E. Birkhimer, Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard, Majors George H. Morgan, Elmore F. Taggart, John T. Porter.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Col. Edward E. Hardin, Lieut. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, Majors Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Harry L. Hawthorne, David B. Case.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Col. Cornelius Gardener, Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, Majors Leonard A. Lovering, Matthew F. Steele, Thomas L. Hartigan.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY, Fort Thomas, Ga.—Col. James S. Pettit, Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, Majors Hunter Liggitt, Lloyd M. Brett, John E. McMahon.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Col. Louis A. Craig, Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Strother, Majors Alexander B. Dyer, Robert E. L. Spence, Charles Eliet Cabell.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY, Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Col. Luther R. Hare, Lieut. Col. John J. Brereton, Majors Marcus D. Cronin, Peyton C. March, Francis G. Ward.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, Fort Logan, Col.—Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howie, Majors William A. Shunk, Julius A. Penn, Joseph Wheeler, Jr.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, Vancouver Barracks, Washington—Col. William A. Kobbe, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, Majors Robert D. Walsh, Walter C. Short, Albert Laws.

The appointments in the volunteer service announced to-day were as follows:

COLONELS.

William E. Birkhimer, Captain, Third Artillery.
Lyman W. Kennon, Captain, Sixth Infantry.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Lewis H. Strother, formerly Captain, First Artillery.

MAJORS.

Edward B. Cassatt, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry.
Joseph T. Dickman, Captain, Eighth Cavalry.
Robert D. Walsh, Captain, Ninth Cavalry.

CAPTAINS.

James L. Birchfield, Captain, Company A, Third Kentucky.
John P. Grinstead, Captain, Company L, Twenty-first Kensas.
John Hickey, Major, First Connecticut Volunteers.
Charles Miller, First Lieutenant, Sixteenth United States Infantry.
Frank W. Lattimer, Captain, Company D, Sixth Illinois Volunteers.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles H. Boyce, First Lieutenant, Company F, First New York.
Daniel H. Gointy, First Lieutenant, First New Hampshire Volunteers.
James Lawrence Long, Captain, First Arkansas Volunteers.
Marion B. Wilhoit, First Lieutenant, Company M, Fourth Kentucky.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Benjamin Kossman, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army.
Allen Lefort, private, Battery H, Third United States Artillery.
Denny Verdi, who saw service in Cuba.

The reports of recruiting yesterday show that 410 men were enrolled, making a total of 2,678. The Thirty-first Regiment leads with 546 and the Twenty-seventh follows with 505.

The War Department is offering extra inducements to expedite the recruiting of the ten volunteer regiments. Nearly all the commissions having been issued, many of the disappointed applicants have been advised to enter the ranks, as in that way it may be possible for them to secure commissions. Gen. Corbin says that the policy of the Administration will be to fill all vacancies which may occur among commissioned officers from the ranks. A number of applicants for commissions have enlisted as privates in the different regiments and have been appointed non-commissioned officers, where possible, and consequently are next in line of promotion to commissioned rank in the event of a vacancy.

Another method of securing recruits is to offer commissions to men otherwise qualified who will undertake to furnish in each case not less than forty men who can pass muster as soldiers and will enlist for service in the Philippines. There have been several cases of this kind during the past week. A former officer of the Texas volunteer infantry recently told Gen. Corbin that he would guarantee to recruit 200 good men from Texas, provided he was assured of a commission. Gen. Corbin promised him a Second Lieutenancy if he would recruit even forty men for the volunteer army.

Col. Lyman W. Kennon, one of the Colonels appointed to-day, was born in Rhode Island and graduated from the military academy in 1881. In 1886 he was appointed aide de camp to the late Major Gen. George Crook, and served in that capacity and also as engineer officer at headquarters, Department of the Platte, until 1890. During the war with Spain he served with distinction with his regiment in the Cuban campaign, and was brevetted for gallantry in leading the first company of his regiment up San Juan hill.

Col. William E. Birkhimer, the other Colonel appointed to-day, was born in Ohio, and served as a private in Company K of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, from March, 1864, to August, 1865. He entered West Point a year later, and, after graduation in 1870, served with the Third Artillery on eastern and southern stations. He was also instructor at West Point, and was for four years Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Columbia. He has been with his regiment in the Philippines since June, 1898, where he is acting Inspector General and Judge Advocate of the Eighth Army Corps. He was especially recommended for promotion by Major Gen. Lawton for gallantry.

RECRUITING NEW REGIMENTS.

Postmaster General Smith's Statements Are Being Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Postmaster General Smith has provoked some criticism by a recent statement intended merely to show that the Administration has discharged a difficult task in undertaking to provide an army for home and foreign service, in which he asserts that Congress unnecessarily delayed the formation of the army by requiring the discharge of all but 27,000 men, thus making it necessary to reduce the 65,000 men to 27,000 men, and to enlist additional men up to 65,000 to make the losses created by act of Congress good.

The comment heard here by those who question Mr. Smith's statements is that Congress did not require the discharge of all regulars down to 27,000 men, but expressly gave the power to the President to "maintain" an army of 65,000 regulars, no general discharge of the difference having taken place.

From time to time the terms of regular soldiers have expired, and they have been filled by re-enlistments or new enlistments. All soldiers who had enlisted with the stipulation that they were to be discharged at the close of the war with Spain have been so released. It is calculated, in the absence of an examination of the official papers, that from 10,000 to 12,000 men were discharged under this stipulation, most of whom re-entered the service at once, tempted by the offer of travel pay.

This criticism of Mr. Smith's statement seems to have come from those who think that the President delayed too long in calling for volunteers.

NAVAL OFFICERS PROTEST.

Say the Navy Personnel Bill Is Unjust in Its Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There is every probability that the next Congress will be obliged to amend the Naval Personnel bill in many particulars.

Before it was passed some of the retired officers saw that it would affect them unjustly, by reducing their rank and pay, relatively to those who would retire after June 30, and they made their objections known, but were unable to secure attention in the eagerness to push the bill through. Rear Admirals, for instance, on the retired list on June 30 are sure that Congress did not intend to have them classed and paid as junior Rear Admirals, while all Rear Admirals to be retired under the bill receive higher retired pay, whether they are in the junior or senior class of that grade.

Further objection will be made by active officers to the provision of the law requiring a reduction of 15 per cent. when on shore duty. The deprivation of 15 per cent. while on shore duty was secured by Senator Chandler, and it was understood that his advocacy of the deduction was based upon the belief that the desire to be assigned to shore duty would be discouraged by making the pay for such service less than for sea service. The officers who object to this provision protest that as some officers must have shore duty, whether they wish it or not, they should not be punished for being ordered to perform the duty that is paid 15 per cent. less than sea duty.

We never yield the palm to Europe without a struggle; but fairly beaten, we acknowledge the beat frankly.

Europe beats us in making men's fancy half-hose.

But there's an objection to buying in Europe—difficulty in duplicating.

Result: odds and ends.

350 dozen men's 50 and 75 cent fancy half-hose; this season's colors and patterns; guaranteed—and our name is behind the guarantee.

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AN UNSUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING.

Floating Quarantine at Philadelphia Did Not Leave the Ways.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—An unsuccessful effort to launch the new floating quarantine built for the Government for use at Havana was made to-day at the Kensington Engine Works in this city.

All had been arranged for the event, and just as the workmen were sawing the timbers that held the craft fast to the ways the latter collapsed, and but half of the vessel reached the water, the remaining portion resting on the shore. The workmen had narrow escapes from serious injury.

With the assistance of several tugs and a high tide, the vessel was floated at 10 o'clock to-night. It will be placed in dry dock, and an examination made to ascertain what damage, if any, the vessel sustained.

The new vessel's hull is 160 feet long, 32 feet beam, with 12 feet 6 inches depth of hold. The approximate cost is $75,000. Arrangements for a large number of wash and disinfecting rooms are to be made.

DALY'S THEATRE TO BE SOLD.

Executors Under Augustin Daly's Will Decide to Dispose of the Property and All Rights.

Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and Richard Dorney, executors of the will of Augustin Daly, who were empowered to continue the management of Daly's Theatre or to sell it, have decided to dispose of the property. This determination was reached after long consideration and discussion, it being agreed that the executors lacked the necessary experience to carry on the enterprise.

The property to be disposed of includes the good-will, the rights for "The Great Ruby" for next season and for "The Runaway Girl" until Jan. 1, the American rights for "The Greek Slave" and other contracts; all the stage furniture, scenery, &c., in the storerooms of the theatre, and the lease of the theatre, which has eight years to run, and which the landlord says he will be willing to renew.

The value set upon the property by the executors is about $150,000. Inquiries by or on behalf of a number of would-be purchasers have been received, and it was admitted yesterday that the sale was likely to be effected within a few days. It was thought that Charles Frohman might secure the theatre on behalf of his syndicate. Mr. Frohman, who is known to have been negotiating with Miss Ada Rehan for the purpose of engaging her services, left England on his return to this country on Saturday last, and will arrive on Saturday next.

It was stated yesterday on behalf of the executors, however, that the conclusion of the negotiations for the sale of the theatre is not dependent on Mr. Frohman's return; that so far as the executors know Mr. Frohman is not making any effort to secure the property, and that absolutely no communication has been received from him concerning it.

Mr. Daly in his will provided that in the event of its being decided to sell the theatre, 10 per cent. should be equally divided among certain charitable institutions, churches, and persons whom he named; 10 per cent. was to go to his brother, Joseph F. Daly, 20 per cent. to Miss Ada Rehan, and the remainder to his wife.

DR. SEAMAN OFFERS $100 PRIZE.

Seeks the Best Thesis on the Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics.

Appreciative of the necessity for proper food for the men of the army and navy serving in tropical climates, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, late Major Surgeon of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, has offered through the Military Service Institution of the United States the sum of $100 in gold—or a medal of that value as the successful competitor may elect—for the best thesis on "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics." This competition is open to commissioned medical and other officers of the army and navy, volunteer and regular.

The Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, at a meeting on July 14 at Governors Island, adopted a resolution of thanks to Dr. Seaman for his offer, and decided that all papers on this subject should be submitted by March 1, 1900, and that Col. Weston, Acting Commissary General; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, and Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, Seventh United States Infantry, be requested to act as the board of award.

The growing interest in military affairs has attracted much attention to the Military Institution, which has its headquarters on Governors Island, and is supported alone by the individual contributions of its members of the regular army and associate members of the National Guard of the various States.

The institution has a fine library and museum, which contain many rare books and curios, pertaining to the military service.

More Capital for 3d Avenue Railroad.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the company's offices, 1,119 Third Avenue. The proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $12,000,000, consisting of 120,000 shares, to $40,000,000, consisting of 400,000 shares, was passed upon favorably. Most of the votes were cast by proxy. Of the total 120,000 shares, 88,997 shares were recorded in favor of the proposition.

42d Street Line to Increase Capital.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, held at the office of the company, 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company from $2,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares, to $7,500,000, consisting of 75,000 shares.

Called to a Jamaica Church.

The congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jamaica, at a meeting held last night, extended a call to the Rev. Frederick Stebner of Illinois. The candidates were the Rev. Mr. Stebner and the Rev. Louis Frey of this city. When the vote was taken it was found that Mr. Stebner had polled three times as many as his opponent.

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Custom-made Shirt-Waists.

Tailor finish,—first class novelty materials, including hand-embroidered piqué, madapollam, percale, madras and linen.

Designs include stripes, fleur-de-lys, conventional figures, and raised embroideries. All the fashionable colors,

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THE PURITAN IN COLLISION.

Fall River Liner Bumps Against the Richard Peck and Both Vessels Are Slightly Damaged.

The Fall River Line steamer Puritan and the steamer Richard Peck of the New Haven Steamboat Company were in collision about 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning, at Hunt's Point, near the southern end of Long Island Sound. The Puritan had her after bulwarks stove in for a distance of nearly 100 feet on her starboard quarter. The Richard Peck came out with only two small holes in the bulwarks on the bluff of the port bow. Although both steamers carried large number of passengers no one was injured, and as far as known there was little excitement. Both vessels were bound for New York and it was intimated that a race was on. This, however, is positively denied by the officers of both lines.

The Captains of the vessels tell diametrically opposite stories of the way the collision happened, and the blame will have to be fixed by the Local Board of Steamship Inspectors. Capt. Nickerson, Superintendent of the Fall River Line, said: "The Puritan, which was in command of Capt. Davis, was running on her usual time. When within about a mile of the passage between Hunt's Point and Riker's Island, where the narrows begin, the Richard Peck came up from behind on the starboard side and as she came alongside suddenly shoved toward the Puritan and struck her starboard side with the bluff of her bow. There was a schooner ahead on the Puritan's port bow and she could not very well slue over to port to avoid the Peck. After the collision the Puritan let the Peck go ahead and both reached their docks in about the usual time."

The report of Capt. Robinson of the Richard Peck was filed with the Steamboat Inspectors yesterday afternoon. The report states that when the Peck was off Whitestone Point, the Puritan came up on the Peck's port quarter close aboard. "She was forging up alongside," reports Capt. Robinson, "and kept crowding us to the northward in shoal water. Seeing that she was coming very close to us I stopped my boat and put the wheel hard aport, blew danger signal, and went back on our starboard engine to throw head away from her, but she kept crowding to northward and it was impossible to clear her."

The Puritan sailed yesterday afternoon as usual.

LIQUOR LICENSE REVOKED.

Important Ruling as to Saloons in Residential Districts.

A decision was handed down by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court yesterday, revoking the liquor tax certificate held by Patrick Cashin at 850 Sixth Avenue. The decision is of considerable importance to liquor dealers in residential districts, as Justice Russell holds that if the liquor traffic in a saloon in any such district is suspended for any reason for any period since March 23, 1896, the license lapses, and that application for a new license must be made and have the consent of at least two-thirds of the contiguous residents.

The revocation of Cashin's license was asked for by Levi L. Nessler on the ground that when Cashin applied for his certificate, on April 20 last, he made a false statement in declaring that the premises had been kept continuously open for the sale of liquors since March 23, 1896, the date mentioned in the liquor tax law as entitling the occupant of licensed premises to secure a certificate despite the opposition of the residents or the fact that the saloon is within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse.

The premises were used continuously for business until February last, when a fire destroyed a great portion of the store and prevented trade from being done there until it was renovated. Katy E. Parks was at that time the licensee, the license expiring on May 1 last. She transferred her license to Cashin on April 20.

WIDENING OF TREMONT AVENUE.

Arguments Pro and Con Before the Board of Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Improvements gave a hearing yesterday on the proposition to widen Tremont Avenue, which attracted a large delegation of property owners from the Borough of the Bronx. Arguments were submitted for and against the proposed improvement, in the course of which considerable feeling was developed, but no action was taken by the board.

William A. Cameron, President of the Tremont Taxpayers' Association, presented a resolution against the proposition to widen the avenue from 75 to 100 feet, but favoring the cutting off of three and a half feet from each sidewalk, so as to give an added width of seven feet.

John A. Gray presented a petition favoring the widening to 100 feet, which was signed, he said, by the owners of 1,648 feet of frontage on the avenue. "More than half of that frontage," it was retorted by the opposition, "is in the swamp, and the owners are not residents." Mr. Gray contended that the price of property on the avenue was kept down by its being a narrow street.

Peter Coughlin, who said that he owned 250 feet frontage, argued that a wide street decreases the value of property from 45 to 50 per cent.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx sharply resented a statement by President Holahan that he had at first favored the widening and then had suddenly gone over to the other side. "I favored a one-hundred-foot street when it was originally opened," said Mr. Haffen, "but I have not been in favor of widening it since it was laid out and built up."

The proposition to open a new street, to be called East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for one block, from Stebbins Avenue to Prospect Avenue, also threatened to provoke trouble, which was allayed and opposition withdrawn when the protesting delegation found that they would not be called on to pay anything toward the undertaking. Alexander R. Thompson, representing the owner of the land through which the street is to be cut, explained that he proposed to open the street, pave, gutter, and curb it, and present it to the city free of all cost.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement of next Sunday, July 23d, will contain many attractive features, among which will be a full-page portrait of John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; photograph of the studio of William M. Chase and a portrait of the artist; snap shots showing the way New Yorkers keep cool on a Summer's day; illustrated article on Swimming; photograph of Georgian Court, the new Summer home of George J. Gould at Lakewood, N. J.; portraits of theatrical celebrities; series of snap shots of links and clubhouse of Ancient Company of St. Andrews's Golfers; illustrated short story, "A Sting of Conscience;" portrait of the late Rev. Isaac Smithson Hartley, D.D., a noted Episcopal clergyman; portraits of William Fife, Jr., designer of the Shamrock; Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, Australian Federal leader; Senator William E. Goebel, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, and Attorney General W. S. Taylor, Republican candidate.—Adv.

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LEGAL NOTES.

STOCKHOLDER'S FIGHT TO INSPECT CORPORATION'S BOOKS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has unanimously affirmed the decision of the Special Term, denying the application of Hannibal W. Rappleye for a mandamus to compel an inspection by him of the books and records of the Farmers' Feed Company, a New Jersey corporation of which he is a stockholder. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, holds not only that a proper case for the exercise of the Court's discretion had not been made out, as was decided below, but also that the application should have been denied for lack of jurisdiction, because the respondent is a foreign corporation. A member's right to inspect the books of a foreign corporation is held to depend upon the law of that corporation's being, to be enforced only by the courts of its legal existence. It was held that this corporation, as a legal entity, is not here, although its officers, property and books may be found here. "In an action against a foreign corporation, properly instituted under our law, the ordinary remedies of discovery and inspection of books and papers are doubtless applicable. In such an action, too, production of the books without our jurisdiction can be compelled by subpoena duces tecum, or authorized judicial order. But that is an entirely different affair from a proceeding by mandamus, which has no other purpose and looks to no other relief save that of granting to the stockholder his membership right of inspection." The Court says the applicant's proper method of redress is to apply to the courts of New Jersey.

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LEAVE TO SUE WAS NOT NECESSARY.—Terence A. Macauley died in this city in 1894 possessed of personal property, including two United States patents. Daniel Macauley was appointed administrator of the estate, the American Surety Company giving the necessary bond. The administrator sold one of the patents for $5,000, converting the money to his own use. He removed the property to Massachusetts and died there, leaving no property and no personal representative in this State. In September, 1898, Frank J. Dunne was appointed administrator de bonis non of the estate of Terence A. Macauley, and he brought suit against the Surety Company upon its bond. Judgment given in his favor overruling demurrer to the complaint has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. It was contended on appeal that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action, that plaintiff had no legal capacity to sue, and that there was a defect of parties, because the next of kin of decedent had not been joined as defendants. The only question upon which the court was divided was as to whether it was necessary for the plaintiffs to obtain leave of the court to bring the action. Justice Rumsey held that such leave was necessary, while Justice Barrett held on behalf of the other members of the court that such leave was not required in such an action as this.

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A COAL HOLE ACCIDENT.—Margaret Campion was defeated on the trial of her suit brought to recover damages from Louis T. Rollwagon for injuries sustained by her from stepping into a coal hole in front of a building at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, owned by the defendant. It was